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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 10TH SEPTEMBER.

WE ARE indebted to the *Indian Daily News* for the following analysis of the opinions on the Ilbert Bill:

FOR THE BILL.

Hon'ble B. Tyabjee, Member Legislative Council, Bombay, Mahadev Wasudev Barve, Bombay, Sir Charles Surgeant, chief justice Bombay, Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas Judge High Court Bombay, Mr. J. R. Fitzgerald, Assistant Commissioner, Ajmere, Bagh Ram, Judicial Assistant Commissioner, Ajmere, Mr. C H P Shaw, Judge, Belgaum, Mr. H. T. Ommanney District Magistrate, Khandeish, Mr. S. N. Tagore, District Judge, Kanara, Mr. R. N. Kennedy, Assistant Collector, Kaira, Col. L. D'A. Dunstervi'le, District Magistrate, Hyderabad, Mr. R. C. Dutt, District Officer, Backergunge, Mr. Badshah Assistant Magistrate Goalundo, Mr. R. N. Dey Joint-Magistrate, Hooghly, Babus Sarodaprosad Sircar, Sub-divisional Officer Candy, Bondhu Bhatta, Deputy Magistrate, Jungipore, Nawab Abdool Luteef, CIE. Deputy Magistrate, Seniidah, Babu Tarinicoomar Ghose, Deputy Magistrate Nudden, Revd. M. J. Co'dren American Mission Balasore, Mr. K. G. Gupta officiating Magistrate Pooree, Babus Jadub Ohunder Ghose Deputy Magistrate Sarun, Ramsunker Narain Deputy Magistrate of Sarun, Moulvi Azrul Huq Deputy magistrate Sarun Nassiruddin and Jowhur Ali Magistrate of Durbhanga, Syed Mahamed Deputy Magistrate Mozufferpore, Babu Denonath Gongooly Junior Government Pleader Cooch Behar, The Hon'ble Humayun Jah Bahadur CIE., The Hon'ble T. Rama Rao, Mr. E. F. Webster, C. S. Madras, The Hon'ble A Sashiah Sastri CSI., Mr. C Soobia, Assistant Commissioner and Mr. N. Nonappa Subahdar, Yedenalkand Talook. Revd. H. A. Kandinya, Coorg, Sirdar Attar Sing CIE, Chief of Bahadur. Sirdar Bickrama Sing Ahluwallah, Punjab, Mr C J C Crosthwaite Chief Commissioner of British Burmah, the Commissioner of the Irrawady Division, Mr Justice Kernan High Court Madras, Mr Justice, T Mutasamy Iyer, Judge High Court Madras, *In favour* 40.

FOR MODIFICATIONS.

Sir James Fergusson, Governor of Bombay. Hon'ble R West, Judge, Bombay High Court. Mr. Justice Scott, Bombay High Court. Mr. Arthur Crawford, Commissioner-Southern Division, Bombay. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., Bombay. Mr. John Fleming, Bombay. Mr. Raghunath, Narayan Khote, Bombay. Sir P Jehanghir, Bombay. Mr. K. T. Telang, Barrister-at Law, Bombay Mr. D. S, Kemp, Bombay. Mr. Justice Latham, Bombay High Court. Mr. Justice Phinhey, Judge, High Court, Bombay, Mr. Justice Mitter, Calcutta High Court. Mr. E. J. Kitts, Assistant Commissioner, Ajmere. Mr. W. R. Pratt, Magistrate, Satara. Mr. G. F. M. Grant District Magistrate, Kaladgi. Mr. W.R. Hamilton, Magistrate, Ahmednuggur. Mr. G. W. Borradaile, District Magistrate, Broach. Mr. M. Phelan District Magistrate Colaba, Mr. E. T. Candy Acting District Judge, Tanna. Mr. E. Cordeaux Sessions Judge, Poona. Mr. J. G. White, District Magistrate, Surat. Mr. R. E. Candy District Magistrate, Kanara. Mr. J. H. Todd, Sub Divisional Magistrate Sind. Mr. H. Scott Sessions, Judge, Ahmednuggur. Mr. A C Watt, District Judge Dharwar. Mr G M Macpherson, District Judge, Surat. Mr G R Reid Acting District Magistrate, Ahmedabad Mr. J R Middleton, District Magistrate, Dharwar. Sir F H Soutar Commissioner of Police, Bombay, Mr H Batty Acting District Judge, Shikarpore, Mr H Birdwood, Judicial Commissioner, Sind, Babu Ramsunker Sen Deputy Magistrate 24-Pergunnahs, Mr P G Miletus Assistant Magistrate of Kooshtea, Babu Ramchurn Bose, Sub-Divisional Officer Ranaghat, The Right Hon'ble M E Grant-Duff Governor of Madras Mr J G Horsfall, District Magistrate, Girgaum, Mr Wigram Sessions Judge Coimbatore, The Hon'ble Rajah G N Gajapatti Rao, Sir Frederick Roberts, Commander-in-chief, Madras, The Hon'ble H E Sullivan, The Lieutenant-Governor N W Provinces and Oudh, The Hon'ble Sir R Stenart, Chief Justice, Allahabad, Mr. Justice Oldfield, High Court, Mr Justice Straight Mr Justice Broadherst and Mr Tyrrell High Court, Allahbad Mr A J Lawrance Commissioner, Allahabad. Koonver Harnam Sing Ahluwalla, Lucknow The Registrar Judicial Commissioner's Court Central Provinces. Mr J W Chisholm Commissioner, Nerbudda Division. Deputy Commissioner Khundara Mr W B Jones Chief Commissioner Central Provinces, Mr T W Wood, Agent, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, Mr C G Plumer Officiating Judical Commissioner, Coorg Sir Charles Aitchison K c S I Lieutenant Governor, Punjab, Mr Justice G R Elsmie Judge Chief court Punjab, Mr Justice D G Barkley, Punjab Mr F c channing Senior Secretary to Financial commissioner, Punjab, colonel c A Mc Mahon, Commissioner Umritsar Division Colonel C c Minchin commissioner Lahore Division, Agha Rabi Khan Bahadur Honorary Assistant commissioner Umritsur, Hajee Khan Muhomed Shah Khan Bahadoor Honorary Magistrate Umritsur, Mr J W Smyth Judge of the Chief court Punjab, Mr W H Rattigan Judge chief court Punjab, Lieutenant-colonel J Fitzgerald Deputy commissioner Akola colonel D W Laughton Deputy commissioner Bassim Berar, Mr J J F Lumsden commissioner, Benares Division, The Magistrate of Agra, the commissioner of the Tenasserim Division The commissioner of the Pegu Division—*For Modification*, 71.

FOR ITS WITHDRAWAL.

Hon'ble L H Bayley Acting Chief Justice Bombay, Mr. B N B Erskine Commissioner in Sind, Mr W H Propert Acting commissioner Northern Division Bombay, Mr E P Robertson commissionor central Division Bombay, Mr J R Naylor Legal Remembrancer Bombay, Mr H W Payne chairman Bombay Law Society, Mr W R Finch Manager Shahpore Oondie concern, Tirhoot, Sir Richard Garth chief Justice calcutta and the following Judges of the calcutta High court:—Hon'ble H S cunningham W F Mc Donell V C., H T Prinsep L R Tottenham A T Maclean J F Norris J Q Pigot J O'Kinealy c J Wilkinson W Macpherson colonel E R c Bradford chief commissioner Ajmere, Mr L S Saunders commissioner Ajmere, Lieutenat T c Pears Assistant commissioner Merwara Mr Elliott chief commissioner Assam. Mr W E Ward commissioner Assam Valley Districts H Muspratt Judge Sylhet, Mr H Luttman-Johnson Deputy commissioner Sylhet, Mr J K Wight Officiating Deputy commissioner cachar, Mr J J S Driberg Deputy commissioner Goalpara Mr campbell Deputy commissioner Kamroop Mr Williams Deputy commissioner Durrung, colonel Lamb Deputy commissioner Nowgong, colonel campbell Deputy commissioner Sibsagar, Major Peet Deputy commissioner Lakhimpore, Mr Mccabe Deputy commissioner Naga Hills, colonel clarke Deputy commissioner Khasia and Jaintia Hills, captain Maxwell Deputy commissioner Garo Hills, Mr A J Primrose Assistant commissioner Mangaldai, Mr H H Metcalfe, Sub Divisional Officer Goalpara, Mr J Warrington, Magistrate Sholapore, Mr J Elphinstone Acting Collector Ahmednuggur, Mr P S Snow Assistant collector Nagar, Mr W Woodward District Magistrate Nassick, Mr W Allen District Magistrate Panch Mahals, Mr C B Izon District Judge Ratnagiri, Mr c F Boulton Magistrate Kurrachee, Mr M B Baker District Judge Ratnagiri, Major R S crawford Deputy commissioner Thur and Parker Mr A H Spray Distaict Magistrate Kaira, Mr B E Modi Magistrate Ahmedabad, Mr A Keyser District Magistrate colaba, Mr A W Hughes Magistrate Alibagh Mr F D Mackenzie District Magistrate Tanna, Mr W H crowe Acting Judge Satara, Mr A c Jervoise District Magistrate Belgaum, Mr C P cooper, Presidency Magistrate Bombay, Mr W T Forman District Judge Hyderabad, Mr J G Moore District Magistrate Poona Lieutenant-colonel G Grant Sessions Judge Kurrachee, Mr T T Allen Officiating Legal Remembrancer Calcutta, Mr J Ware Edgar, District Magistrate, Lord H U ick Browne Commissioner Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Division, Mr J F K Hewett Commissioner Chota Nagpur, Mr G N Barlow, CIE Commissioner Bhagulpore Division, Mr W H Verer Sessions Judge Bhaugulpore, Mr F Cowley Judge of Purneah. Mr C F Worsley Mrgistrate Monghyr, Mr N S Alexander Officiating Commissioner Dacca, Mr Waller Magistrate Mymensingh, Mr Paul Magistrate Dacca, Mr F M Halliday Commissioner Patna Division, Mr John Beames Commissioner Burdwan, Mr W R Larminie Magistrate, Burdwan, Mr R H Wilson Magistrae, Midnapore, Mr J Monro Commissioner, Presidency Division, Mr E J Barton Magistrate Jessore, Mr J Mosley Magistrate Moorshedabad, Mr H B Beames Deputy Magistrate Lalbagh, Mr A Anley District Superintendent of Police Moorshedabad, Mr W Clay Magistrate Khoolna, Mr W V G Tayler, Magistrate Nudden, Mr J G Ritchie Officiating Joint-Magistrate Krishnaghur. Mr H Holmwood, Assistant Magistrate Meherpore, Babu Rakhaida Mookerjee Deputy Magistrate Choondangs, Mr C C Stevens Officiating Magistrate 24-Pergunnahs, Mr R Carstaire, Officiating Joint-Magistrate Alipore, Mr E E Lewis Commissioner Chittagong, Mouvie Dilwar Hossein Ahmad, Deputy Magistrate Brahmenberiah, Mr A Smith Commissioner Orrissa Division, Mr T J C Grant Magistrate Balasore, Mr J W Apjohn Executive Engineer Balasore Division, Mr Godfrey Sub-Divisional Officer, Khurda Kuar Sukraj Bahadur Behar, Rai Joykissen, Nawab Syud Willayet Ali Khan, C I E of Patna, Moulvie Abdool Jubbar, Moulvi Khoda Bux Khan Senior Government Pleader Behar, Mr E V Westmacott Magistrate Howrah. The Hon'ble A Rivers Thompson Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, Hon'ble John Marriot Advocate General, Bombay, Sir John Morris, KCSI Chief Commissioner Central Provinces Raja Sir T Mahadava Rao KCSI, The Hon'ble P O Sullivan Advocate General Madras, Mr H E Stokes Acting District Magistrate Tanjore, Mr P P Hutchins on special duty Ootacamund, Mr T Brandit District Magistrate Neilgherries, Lieutenant Colonel T Weldon Presidency Magistrate Madras, Mr Logan Collector of Calicut, Mr H St A Goodrich District Magistrate Vizagampatam, Mr J F Price Magistrate Chingleput Division, Mr H P Gordon District Magistrate Bellary, Mr H J Spinks, Judicial Commissioner Oudh, Mr Eliot colvins commissioner, Meerut, Mr J C Robertson Commissioner Rohilkhund Division, Major-General E M Payfair Officiating Commissioner Jubbulpore, Lieutenant Colonel H C E Ward Officiating Commissioner Chuttisgurh, Deputy Commissioner Nagpore, Deputy Commissiner Chanda, Deputy Commissioner Wardha Mr G A Barnet Agent Great Indian Peninsula Railway Co. Mr G M Stewart Agent Southern Railway Co. Mr H Dangerfield Manager and Engineer in Chief Bhavanagar Gondal Railway Mr B Lyall Resident at Mysore and Chief Commissioner of Coorg. Lieutenant Colonel W Hill, Commissioner of Coorg, Major H M S Magrath District Magistrate Coorg, Mr K Ganaputi Subadar Merkara Talook, Mr J D Tramlett Officiating Commissioner Delhi Division, Lieutenant Colonel L J H Grey CSI, Commissioner Hissar Division. Mr J W Macaubb commissioner, Umballa Division, colonel G Gordon Young, commissioner Jullunder Division Mr H F Perkins commissioner, Rawalpindee Division, colonel E P Gordon Officiating commissioner Mooltan, Mr E O Brimy Deputy commissioner Mooltan, Major R Bartholomew Deputy commissioner Jhang Major c McNeile Deputy commissioner Montogomery. Mr c E Gladstone Deputy commissioner, Muzafferghur, Lieutenant colonel E I. Ommaney Officiating commissioner Derajat Division, Mr F W R Fayer Deputy commissioner Dhera Ghazi Khan, Mr S S Thorburn Deputy commissioner Dera Ismail Khan. Mr H c Thrope Robinson Deputy commissioner Bannoo, Mr J G cordery Resident Hyderabad, Mr c O B Ridsale commissioner Hyderabad Assigned Districts, colonel R c Menzies Deputy commissioner Buldana, Major R Bulock Deputy commissioner Amraotee, colonel J H Bell Judicial commissioner Hyderabad Assigned Districts, Mr A Eliot Officiating Deputy commissioner Wun District Berar, Mr R D Hare, Assistant commissioner Buldana, Mr W Lane Officiating commissioner Agra. The Magistrate Etah, The Magistrate Etwah. The Magistrate Furruckabad, The commissioner Aracan Division The Officiating Recorder of Rangoon. Hon' J R Kindersly Judge, High court Madras, *For Withdrawal* 152.

TUESDAY, 11TH SEPTEMBER.

WE HAVE received the first number of the *Indian Messenger*, organ of the Sadharan Brahmo Samaj. The design of the paper is good and the first number promising.

THE FISH WORM epidemic has been made the subject of official inquiry amongst the medical officers in the Straits Settlements, who, while not giving us any information as to the several descriptions of parasites they found in the specimens submitted to them, express it as their opinion that any and all of the parasites would be killed by sufficient cooking, and that no danger to health existed in the eating of fresh fish properly cooked. This is certainly comforting to fish-eaters.

THE MAHOMEDANS in St. Petersburg were allowed on the 11th ult. to celebrate the conclusion of the Feast of Ramazan in the City Guildhall, which was entirely given up to them for the occasion. All the statuary and portraits of past and present members of the Imperial House were covered over, except that of the present Czar, at the head of the hall. According to Mahomedan law, this should also have been screened, but the Russians refused to cover it. Several hundreds of Tartars and Cossacks from the Imperial bodies of escort were present.

JAPAN'S most enlightened statesman, Iwakura, the Third Councillor of State, died at Tokio about two months ago. He played a prominent part in the revolution which raised the present Mikado to the throne of his ancestors.

THE NEWLY published returns of the Spanish census show 24½ millions of inhabitants in Spain and the Spanish territories. Of these 16,600,000 are in Spain itself, 5½ millions in the Philippine Islands, 1,500,000 in Cuba, and 750,000 in Porto Rico.

AN ELDERLY European, apparently a pensioned soldier, was to be seen this morning in the General Market square, with a couple of baskets of vegetables for sale. The man had to rub shoulders with a crowd of natives who were plying the same trade, but, conscious as he was of doing no act that he needed be ashamed of, he was not in the least nonplussed at his novel situation, and we were glad to notice that he seemed to be fairly patronized. It is a pity that more Europeans and Eurasians do not try, in some similar manner, to earn an honest livelihood, instead of loafing about or taking to crime.—*Bangalore Post.*

THE PUBLIC Offices at Simla close on the 10th November and re-open at Calcutta on the 26th *idem.*

THE WORLD has the following about the arrangements for the Duke of Connaught's journey to India:

The Duke of Connaught will vacate his command at Aldershort at the latter end of next month, and His Royal Highness and the Duchess contemplate spending October with Her Majesty. On the 1st of November the Duke of Connaught will leave for India. He will be accompanied by the Duchess, and his personal staff will be Viscount Major Downe, Rifle Brigade; and Sir M. Fitzgerald the Knight of Kerry, Rifle Brigade; Lady Downe will go out with her husband, but may not remain long abroad. Their Royal Highnesses will travel by overland route to Brindisi, whence they will go by despatch vessel to Alexandria, and probably travel by rail to Suez, there joining the steamer for Bombay. His Royal Highness will take command of the Meerut Division, and will be absent with the Duchess from England for over two years. During that period their children will remain with the Queen.

WEDNESDAY, 12TH SEPTEMBER.

THERE ARE, it is stated, more millionaries in San Francisco than in any other American city. It is a curious fact, that without one exception none spring from the wealthy class, and that only one brought any money to San Francisco. Only one is the graduate of a learned university; only seven were educated to any profession, and all of these lawyers. Twenty of the list were in their youth of the uneducated, barefoot class whose early struggles were unaided by relatives or friends. Forty-nine of our millionaries are American by birth, 18 are Irish, eight are Jews, five are German, four English, and one French. Only three were born in the south. Only seven have ever held political position, there being one Governor, three United States Senators, a member of Congress, and two members of Assembly in the list. Outside of the Roman Catholic Church and the Synagogue but one is member of Church or professor of religion. To four of these men are estimated £8,000,000 each. Five will range from £4,000,000 to £6,000,000; two £2,000,000, and five £1,000,000 to each, thus giving to 16 persons over £60,000,000, and to the remainder, say £30,000,000—a total among the resident of San Francisco of £90,000,000.

THE INDIAN NATION in a moderate article on the Rent Bill says :

Some philanthropic gentlemen, who have fully appreciated the truth of the saying that poverty is no sin have not yet evidently realized the truth of the proposition that wealthiness is no sin. To carry on a war against the zemindars because they happen to be wealthy is simply infamous. There is no use affecting to despise that wealth which we are most of us striving to attain and to carry on an exterminating crusade against a class of which we would fain be members.

This is at any rate frank. With many the grapes are sour because they cannot get at them !

IN THE same article our contemporary says :

Whenever any legislative measure is proposed, intended to give relief to the ryots, the zemindars content themselves with pointing out its errors and defects. That will never do ; at any rate it will never pay. There is no denying that the ryots have grievances. That they must have an abiding interest in the land which they cultivate and shall be able securely to enjoy the fruits of their own industry, skill and prudence, is absolutely necessary. But the zemindars owe it to themselves and to the country to boldly recognize and if necessary to suggest such remedial measures as the ryots have a right to obtain. It will be a suicidal policy for them to maintain a purely passive position until their own rights are attacked and then to indulge in wholesale denunciation of measures of reform, without suggesting how good may be done to ryots without encroaching on their own rights. For our own part, we believe, as we have said already, the zemindars have some grievances. They ought to have greater facilities than they at present enjoy of realizing acknowledged arrears of rent and of executing decrees for rent. But because they have a wrong to redress, it does not follow that ryots have no wrongs to redress. If the zemindars would only make some definite proposals for the improvement of the position of the ryots, their criticisms would be listened to with greater patience and respect.

Our contemporary should read up the literature on the Rent Bill. He will find that the zemindars have already made many substantial concessions, but the more they yield the more is demanded from them.

WE TAKE the following lines from the *Liberal* :

BABU MOZOOMDAR.

(*People's Journal.*)

From sunny clime the stranger came,
With noble mien and flashing eye ;
Within his breast love's burning flame
Which stamped his message from on high.
He spoke to us the English tongue
In fervent words—impassioned tone—
While round his brow the halo hung,
Which casts the spell that all must own.
He drew from varied fountains sweet
The draught of inspiration pure ;
And where the sacred waters meet,
He made his rock fast footing sure.
He blended East and West one flower,
Its fruit and fragrance from all lands ;
His speech had apostolic power—
A brother, he clasped brothers' hands.
A sunny visitant, we said,
He came to us in sunny time,
He gave us of that heavenly bread
Which feeds the soul in every clime.

16th July 1883. J. S. M.

THURSDAY, 13TH SEPTEMBER.

THE MUNICIPAL Commissioners of Calcutta have obtained the following legal opinion from their solicitors as to their obligation to examine delapidated houses :

From Messrs Sanderson and Co., to the Acting Secretary to the Corporation,—(No. 8179 dated 27th August 1883.)

We have carefully considered the point submitted to us in your No. 2269 of the 20th current, and now beg to state as follows with reference thereto.

Section 266 of the Municipal Act does not in our opinion impose on the Corporation any legal obligation to institute inquisitorial proceedings, with a view of ascertaining whether any buildings which are away from a thoroughfare are safe or not, nor is any such obligation imposed on local authorities in England by the Towns Improvement clauses Act, 1847, from Section 75 of which Section 266 of the Calcutta Municipal Act is taken.

We take it, however, that the Corporation would be bound on receiving information that a building was unsafe to depute a proper officer to enquire into the matter, and to take action under Section 266 if necessary, and also that steps should be taken by a proper officer to see that buildings abutting on a thoroughfare are not allowed to be in a dangerous state, and this we understand is done.

THE CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE has the following :

A recent case at Jhelum quite eclipses that of Tincowri Sirkar, who is said to have been murdered by a policeman in Calcutta. Two police sergeants at Jhelum have been convicted of giving false information, in that they sent up for trial a sepoy on a false charge of manslaughter of his comrade in the bazar: the deceased having really been knocked on the head by a member of the police. One of the sergeants, in fact, has been actually convicted of the manslaughter.

If the book could be got, it would show that cases of this kind are not rare.

A CORRESPONDENT at Purneah writes :

It behoves the East India Railway authorities to make arrangement for the protection of passengers in landing from or boarding steamers which ply between Caragola and Shahebgunge. The arrangement which now exists is unsafe and dangerous. On the arrival of the steamer at the Ghat the men of the steamer throw two planks parallel to each other for the passengers to land and board. The planks are about 15 feet long and one foot broad. They bend down under the pressure of even one passenger, are very slippery when it rains, and have no railing or support of any kind for one to catch hold of when ascending or descending. An accident occurred on the 3rd instant by which a passenger ran the risk of losing his life. His feet slipped while descending, and he dropped into the water. It was after a great struggle by the crew of the vessel that the man was rescued.

WE ARE informed that it is proposed to hold a public meeting at Taki in the Bussirhat Sub-Division of the 24-Pegunnahs for the purpose of raising subscriptions to meet the expenses of bridging a Khal between Byankatri and Jellalpore. The meeting will be held during the Durga Puja holidays. The people had presented a petition to the Commissioner of the Presidency Division, who and the District Magistrate and the Sub-Divisional Officer, while admitting the necessity of the Bridge, do not see their way to provide the money, the municipal fund not being in a position to meet the whole demand—hence the necessity of private subscriptions.

WE LEARN from certain correspondence placed at our disposal by the Press Commissioner's Office that the British Consul General at Alexandria has succeeded in obtaining a modification of the scale of the periods of quarantine to be undergone by ships of war and merchant vessels which arrive in Egypt from cholera-infected ports and while carrying a qualified medical practitioner.

FRIDAY, 14TH SEPTEMBER.

WE HAVE received an account of the proceedings which took place at Revelgunge on the occasion of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor's visit to that station. We regret we have not space for it.

WE HAVE received from Mr. Janardan Ramchandraji a copy of a letter, which he has addressed to the Hon'ble L. H. Bayley, Acting Chief Justice of the Bombay High Court and President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, on the subject of labour exacted from the operatives of the Indian Mills. The letter is a thoughtful and well-reasoned decument, and deserves attentive consideration.

A HOME FOR HOMELESS WOMEN has been established at Lucknow. It appears from the letter of a correspondent that it has already done good work ; there are some 15 women at present enjoying the benefit of the Home. It is dependent upon donations from the benevolent public ; support in the shape of orders for work may make it self-supporting and more useful. We hope support in this form will be extended to it.

CHANDPORE, a petty sub-division of the Tipperah district, has shewn greater enthusiasm in honoring the Lieutenant-Governor during his recent visit than many a big district town elsewhere. We need therefore make no apology for giving a description of the reception which we have received from a correspondent :

The Lieutenant-Governor arrived at the Sub-Division at noon of the 31st August. The Sub-Divisional Head-Quarters lie at the distance of a mile from the river Megna. He was carried this distance in a steam launch through a Khal. Flags of different designs and colours, were put up at every six feet on both sides of the Khal. His Honor landed at 1 P. M. and country *sanayes* and *rosunchowkies* were played from Nowbutkhanas erected on both sides of the Ghat, innumerable bombs were fired both on landing and embarking and Dacca bands played all the time. From the Ghat His Honor was conveyed to the Durbar room where he was received by the pundits of the place with great eclat, who gave an address in Sanskrit and each appeared with a *Buran Dali* in which there were *dhan* or paddy, *durba* or green grass, and dates which His Honor touched. Two more addresses were read, one was in reference to the proposed railway through the agricultural parts of the country and the other with reference to a grant-in-aid for the charitable dispensary. A scholarship of Rs. 5 a month tenable for three years was then proposed in commemoration of His Honor's visit. Leaving the Durbar room His Honor mounted one elephant and went in procession to inspect the country through which the railway was to pass. He next visited the school where he examined the boys like a school-master. While he was leaving the school shouts of *Uls dhoni* were given by gangs of females who had taken their stand at some distance. Visiting the Post Office and Kutchery His Honor re-entered the Durbar room where the local zemindars were now introduced. Having stayed at the place for about three hours the Lieutenant-Governor left for Daudkandy at 4 P. M. The reception was in every way gratifying. All the streets and roads of the station had been covered with red cloth and lined with plantain trees, flags of different colours and choice designs were planted ultimately with plantain trees at a yard apart from each other—sola flower garlands of select patterns had been hung up and fastened to the plantain trees. Police officers and 400 village chowkidars dressed in uniform, lined the streets and roadways. Water jugs surmounted with mangoe leaves and cocoanuts were placed at the foot of every plantain tree. Six gateways beautifully adorned had been erected over the roadways—the Kutchery verandah had been similarly adorned with figures and wreaths—signs of welcome with the word "Long live His Honor" were blazoned on the gate-ways. The Durbar room was made attractive by being adorned with gold embroideries, musnuds, gold punkas flower marble table. On board the steamer the first welcome was given by Babu Tarini Sankar Roy, the Sub-Divisional Officer, and at the Kutchery by the Sub-Deputy, the Munsiff and the zemindars and other notables of the place. It is said that one of the Secretaries has pronounced the arrangements here for the reception of His Honor far more tasteful and magnificent than any he had beheld elsewhere during this tour.

SATURDAY, 15TH SEPTEMBER.

MR. HOLMWOOD, the sub-divisional officer of Kushtea, was on a tour of inspection in the interior. Our Gossain Durgapore correspondent says that he visited that place lately and after seeing the local schools inspected the roads and promised to put them in proper order without delay. Our correspondent adds that Mr. Holmwood is endearing himself to the people by his kind and conciliatory manners.

THE INDIAN SPECTATOR on the National Fund :

The proposal of a National Fund, first made by our Bengal contemporaries, has by this time been fairly discussed, and the ways and means considered. But for practical purposes we are afraid, our friends are as far from a conclusion as ever. In the first place the word "National" is a misnomer for a movement, in which the whole nation, of all sections and political creeds cannot or will not join. Bengal itself is divided on essential points. We believe a more feasible plan would be for each presidency and province a fund for certain common objects. The control of these funds must be left in the hands of local bodies. These associations or their representatives might meet once a year, this year at Calcutta next at Madras, and so on, and arrange a programme annually, following which they might take combined action when necessary. The idea of representatives from all parts meeting every week or month is preposterous—in these days of postal and telegraphic facilities such meetings could be easily dispensed with. This is the only workable plan that suggests itself to us after a careful study of what our contemporaries have said for the past few weeks. Combined action is not only desirable but possible under these conditions. But it is clear from the turn the controversy has been given that all sections of the Native community of India cannot entirely trust their destinies, and what is more their moneys to one local association.

Now as to agitation in England, the different local bodies working in harmony on questions of national importance, might engage the services of one or more common agents. A few members in Parliament supplied regularly with funds as well as information, would answer best. A paper in London devoted to Indian interest, is also a necessity. But that means more money than our patriots have any idea of. A purely Indian organ will not find favor with the English public. The new journal must bear the brunt of competition with leading English organs ; it must break down English indifference and Anglo Indian prejudice and import questions of purely Indian interest into its columns only by stealth. Such an organ would take a very long time to succeed, and all this could not be done under ten lacs of rupees. Perhaps a practicable alternative would be to develop the *Voice of India*.—make it a weekly engage the services of an English friend in London to utilise its contents by means of pamphlets or contributions to papers and periodicals, with those contents for his text. This is a crude idea, and our friends in other parts may not like to work it out. But it is certain that English public opinion will have to be educated by many different agencies, before it can be expected to effectively serve our national purpose,

It will be seen from the above that our contemporary is at one with us. Our advice, we repeat, is—strengthen the local and provincial Associations and combine whenever there may be a common object.

THERE were 150 deaths in Calcutta during the week ending 8th September, of which 7 were from cholera, 1 from small-pox, 38 from fever, 24 from bowel complaints, 4 from accidents and suicides, 15 from pthisis and asthma, 17 from tetanus and the rest from other causes. Infant mortality 45. Among non-Asiatics and mixed races the deaths were 11. The average of daily mortality was 21·4.

MR. GOODRICKE, the Collector of Calcutta, has taken leave, and Mr. Pargiter C. S. has been appointed to act for him. This post had for a long time been held by uncovenanted officers ; why is it now conferred on a covenanted civilian ? Not long ago Babu Rajendranath Mitter had officiated in this post. Why has he been overlooked on the present occasion ?

ANOTHER CHITTAGONG SCANDAL ! The following advertisement appears in the *Indian Mirror* :

Translation.—About two months ago, when I went to visit Babu Choytan Churn Dutt, Judge's Pleader in Chittagong, he requested me to sign in a blank paper, bearing about 25 signatures already, which, he said, was to be annexed to a Memorial to the Government against the Noabad Settlement. Seeing that Babu Gour Chunder Sen has also signed on it, I put on it my own signature also.

I was subsequently informed that it was intended to be in support of Mr. E.E. Lowis, Commissioner, for his retention in Chittagong. I, therefore, hereby inform the public, that I am opposed to the said Memorial, and I believe, others who have signed the same paper have done under the same deception.

UMACHURN SINGH.
Moujah Guzra, Thannah Raujan, Chittagong

CALCUTTA,
Dated 10th Vadra,
Bengal, Era 1290.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE for India in Council has appointed a native Indian delegate to represent India at the International Congress of Orientalists, which is to be held at Leyden next month. The gentleman selected is Pandit Shyamaji Krishnavarma, a native of Cutch, who was present in a similar capacity at the Orientalists' Congress, which met at Berlin in the autumn of last year.

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THE BOMBAY CORPORATION has resolved to spend half-a-lakh of rupees in according a fitting reception to the Duke and Duchess of Connaught. The Town Council has sanctioned a grant of Rs. 2,000 for an illuminated address and a casket to contain the same.

WE CONGRATULATE the *Indian Mirror* on the success of the late libel suit instituted against its printer.

WE THANK the National Company for a specimen bottle of Macassar oil.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals :—1. Statement exhibiting the Moral and Material Progress of India during 1880-81. (Parliamentary Blue-book). 2. Report on the Police Administration of the Province of Assam for 1882. 3. Annual Report on the Police Administration of the Town of Calcutta and its Suburbs for 1882. 4. Report on the External Land Trade of the Punjab for 1882-83. 5. Report on Vaccination in the Province of Assam for 1882-83. 6. Report on the Sanitary Administration of the Punjab for 1882. 7. Report on the Administration of Civil Justice in the Punjab and its dependencies for 1882. 8. The Ancient History of India, Political, Social, Moral and Religious, from the earliest to the modern period. By A Cupia, in five volumes, vol. I. 9. Regeneration of India By Gopenath Sadashirji, late Dewan of the State of Politana and Pleader, Bombay High Court. 10. Report of the Court of Wards, North-Western Provinces for 1881-82. 11. Meteorological Records for October and November 1882. 12 Report on the Experiment in Agriculture in Chhundwara, Central Provinces, during February, March and April 1883. 13. Memorandum of chief weather characteristics in India for the month of August 1883. 14. Report of a Public Meeting in support of the Marquis of Ripon's Policy by the British Indian Committee. 15. Principles of the Bengal Tenancy Bill legally examined. By Nuffer Chunder Bhatta, 1st Sub-Judge, 24-Pergunnahs. 16. Annals and Antiquities of Rajasthan (Popular Edition) vol. I. nos. 3 and 4 17. Niti Siksha or moral lessons in Bengali. By Jogendra Tarkalunker. 18. A Memorial—or a Collection of Poems of the late Roy Rash Mohun Chuckerbutty. 19. Kulpana—A Bengali Monthly. vol. III. no. 8. 20. Life of the Hon'ble Justice Dwarkanath Mitter. By Denobandhu Sanyal. 21. Annual Report of the Taltolla Library for 1882-83.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week :

London, September 11.—It is announced that the East Indian Squadron has arrived at Zanzibar. The seven Irishmen who were recently arrested at Glasgow for complicity in the dynamite outrages of January last have been committed for trial.

14.—News from Annam states that for eight hours an engagement has taken place between the French troops and the black flags between Hanoi and Santay. The French loss in killed and wounded was two officers and fifty men, whilst the enemy lost 500 men.

13.—News from the Cape states that many Boers are joining Cetewayo.

Paris September 10—A transport with reinforcement started to-day for Tonquin. The *Republique Francais* publishes an article to-day which demands a French protection over the whole of Annam, conceding to China an honorary suzerainty. The article opposes a neutral zone, M. Patenotre has been appointed French Minister at Pekin.

11.—The *Le Temps* to-day publishes a statement that the British Government have agreed to mediate between France and China. News from Tonquin state that military operations there are impeded by floods. The death of Admiral Pierre is announced. At the meeting of the Suez Canal Directors to-day it was decided to introduce, from January 1st a reduction of two and a half francs per ton on vessels in ballast, and that the Company will bear the cost of floating all vessels that may become stranded in the Canal after that date.

13.—The expression of public opinion is against war with China. There are rumours of dissensions on the subject in the Cabinet. Admiral Pierre was buried to-day at Marseilles. His remains were honoured by an imposing funeral.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, Bow-Bazar Street.)

(SESSION 1883.)

PRACTICAL CLASS in Chemistry under Babu Tara Prasanna Roy, F.C.S., F.I.C., on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, the 17th, 19th and 21st Insts., respectively, at 5 P.M.

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on Tuesday the 18th Inst., at 7½ P.M.

Subject: Induction of a Current on itself. Arago's Rotations.

LECTURE by the Very Rev. Father Lafont, S.J. C.I.E., on Thursday, the 20th Inst., at 7½ P.M.

Subject: The Method of Spectroscopy and its Applications.

LECTURE by Babu Tara Prasanna Roy, F.C.S., F.I.C., on Saturday, the 22nd Inst., at 3 P.M.

Subject: Silicon and Boron.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1883.

THE OPINIONS ON THE ILBERT BILL.

IN another column we give a contemporary's analysis of the opinions on the Ilbert Bill. It will be seen that the local officers are widely divided in opinion. The Local Governments are also divided. We avail ourselves of the official summary of these opinions :

Bengal.—The Government of Bengal is entirely opposed to the Bill. As regards exclusion of non-official Europeans from the jurisdiction, the Government of Bengal says this omission might be rectified, but the rectification would compromise one of the principles on which the Bill is based, as it is understood that Government is not prepared to confer similar authority in respect of natives generally. Regarding Cantonment Magistrates the intention, of which the Government of Bengal approves, to appoint only Europeans to the office, would itself create a race distinction in favour of the military population. Native Assistant Commissioners in non-regulation districts, it is pointed out, do not differ from Deputy Magistrates whom the Bill excludes from the extended jurisdiction. There will be no native Satutory Civilians qualified to exercise powers on the Bill for several years to come. These Civilians are not likely ever to be able to hold other than subordinate positions. They are inferior in ability, both to Native Deputy Magistrates and certainly to Native Covenanted Civilians. The latter class are entitled to consideration; but there are many anomalies in the administration of India that cannot be removed. If principle of giving Natives jurisdiction over Europeans is conceded, finality would be impossible while, if jurisdiction be restricted to Covenanted Civilians who have become Sessions Judges or district Magistrates, little will have been gained to compensate for the extreme animosities which have been excited.

Bombay.—The Bombay Government considers that it would be proper to confer jurisdiction over European British subjects on all native Judges and District Magistrates, *ex officio*, but, as the general European public does not place confidence in Native Judges, it has recommended that any European accused, whether brought before an European or a Native Sessions Judge, should have the right to be tried by a jury. As regards the Office of District Magistrate, it has said that it is necessary that the powers of the person holding it should not be curtailed in any way.

Madras.—Mr. Grant Duff does not think the passing of the Bill in its present form would cause any real harm; the opposition would die away in a few years. To withdraw the Bill would be a great political error. He recommends that it should be restricted to confering jurisdiction on Native Covenanted Civilians there being at present no urgent necessity for conferring it on other natives. Sir Frederick Roberts thinks it was a mistake to admit natives into the Covenanted Civil Service, but those admitted ought not to be denied appointments or authority for which they might reasonably have hoped.

Assam.—The Government of Assam thinks the Bill would have been unobjectionable in principle confined to conferring jurisdiction on native Covenanted Civilians invested with the powers of first class Magistrates and statutory Civilians appointed to be Sessions Judges or District Magistrates. He thinks the opposition mainly sentimental, but urges withdrawal in deference to the wishes of the European non-Official class, whose hostility it would be unwise, in the interests of the good administration of a province like Assam, to provoke. He does not think the withdrawal need be taken to indicate retreat from the general policy of native advancement that Government is wisely following.

North Western Provinces :—The Lieutenant Governor of the North West Provinces thinks the rule should be to make native covenanted and statutory civilians, and commissioners and civil officers of non-regulation districts, Justices of the Peace when appointed to the office of District Magistrate. He does not think it necessary to confer the jurisdiction on Native Sessions Judges. There will always be European Judges available. Sessions Judges have power to pass a sentence which may be very severe to a European.

Panjab.—The Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjab observes that the proposed legislation has now been transferred into a burning political question, which must be settled on its merits. No reasonable objection could be taken to a provision that natives who have become district Magistrates or Sessions Judges should have this jurisdiction ex-officio, but the provisions of section one of the bill are not so satisfactory, and in its place he would substitute one empowering Government to appoint as justices of the peace persons who (1) being European British subjects, are invested with the power of a Magistrate of the first-class, (2) being British subjects, other than European British subjects, (A), have exercised powers of first-class Magistrate for five or seven years, (B), are reported upon satisfactorily by the High Court, (C), satisfy such other conditions as the Governor General may prescribe. As an additional guarantee, the jury system might perhaps be extended to the trial of important cases affecting Europeans. Referring to the third condition Sir C. Aitchison says the only settlement which could be lasting is one which excludes arbitrary distinctions of race, class and section of service.

Central Provinces :—Mr. Jones the present Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces concurs in the propriety of vesting the extended jurisdiction in all district Magistrates and Sessions Judges *ex-officio*.

British Burma :—The Chief Commissioner of British Burma would have preferred to leave the law unaltered, as no practical necessity had been shown for the Bill; but in the present circumstances of the case he advises the Bill to be proceeded with, such alterations being made as are necessary to meet real objections. He does not himself think that properly qualified Native Magistrates are more likely to be deceived than Englishmen by false complaints, or that they would be influenced by race prejudice, pointing out, (1) that native Judges exercise civil jurisdiction over European; (2) they take cognizance of criminal offences by Europeans; (3) they exercise criminal jurisdiction over Europeans who are not British subjects.

Hyderabad :—The Resident of Hyderabad is of opinion that the most suitable solution of the present difficulty would be to abandon the Bill, coupled with an assertion of the truth of its principles.

Kurg :—The officiating Chief Commissioner of Kurg, after mentioning that Sir James Gordon desired him to state that he was opposed to the Bill, says that he, too, is in favour of its withdrawal, his reasons being, (!), that the present anomaly is one of which natives cannot seriously complain; (2) that no serious administrative difficulty is likely to result from the present law; (3) that many natives in good position would prefer to see the bill withdrawn, whilst most of the people are quite indifferent to it.

Ajmere.—The Commissioner of Ajmere says the arguments against the Bill are full of force and difficult to controvert, so long as British rule is maintained, there will always be offices in India that must be reserved for members of the ruling race.

It cannot be denied that the balance of opinion whether of the local officers or of the local Governments and Administrations is against the Bill. In this state of things what is the manifest duty of the Imperial Government? The question involved is not one of practical administration but of paramount policy, not one of detail but of principle, not one of expediency but of justice. And who is responsible in matters of this kind? Of course the Imperial Government ought to consult the subordinate Governments and officers in all matters affecting the practical administration of the country; the experience of the latter is of great value and ought not to be ignored. But when cardinal principles are involved, who is it to decide, Her Majesty's Government here and in England, or the subordinate Governments and officers? Who declares war? Her Majesty's Government whether here or in England, or the subordinate Governments and the local officers? Who imposes the taxes in India? Her Majesty's Government whether here or in England or the subordinate Governments and officers? Who declared the eligibility of the natives of India to all offices without distinction of race, country or religion in the Charter Act of 1833? Was it not Her Majesty's Government, supported by the Imperial Parliament? Would the subordinate Governments and officers have recommended such a policy? Who concluded the Permanent Settlement? Was it not the Government of India, supported by the Home Government and the Imperial Parliament? Who was responsible for the Royal Proclamation of 1858, which is regarded by the people of India as their Magna Charta? Was it not Her Majesty's Government? Who was responsible for the annexation policy, when it was in force, and for its abro-

gation when it was abrogated? Was it not Her Majesty's Government? Who promulgated the policy of recognizing the custom of adoption by native Princes? Was it not the Government of India? Who was it that propounded the policy of establishing the present Legislative Councils and the High Courts? Was it not Her Majesty's Government supported by Parliament? In the same way we submit Her Majesty's Government both here and in England is responsible for the policy of the Ilbert Bill, and ought to be competent to carry it out, regardless of the opinions of the local Governments and the local officers. It is Her Majesty's Government both here and in England, which is responsible for the good government of the country, and while it rightly consults the subordinate Governments and officers, the ultimate decision in matters of policy ought to rest with it. It is bound to no earthly power except the Imperial Parliament, and if Paliament approves of the policy and principle of the Bill, it ought not to hesitate to pass it. The policy of Her Majesty's Government was recently thus enunciated by Mr. Gladstone in the House of Commons:

I was glad to hear him (Sir Stafford Northcote) speak in favour of the admission of natives to office Still I was sorry to hear him convey by innuendo and suggestions an impression about the policy of Lord Ripon which may tend to weaken the hands of that nobleman: The right hon, gentleman says it is a very good thing, indeed, to extend the admission of natives, but the scheme has been mismanaged, and steps have not been taken at the right time or in the right manner. The cause in consequence is being thrown back. He says, too, that great attention ought to be paid to the sentiment of the Anglo-Indian population. I have had much to do for a long period with a series of reforms, all of which are in substance the same, and I do not remember any one brought about by the courage, or wisdom, or forethought of the British legislature, in respect to any portion of this Empire, which has received the favour of the resident, English community. (Cheers.) I do not remember that the abolition of slavery had the support of those residents in the West Indian Colonies, whose opinions from their experience and knowledge were undoubtedly of considerable weight. (Hear, hear,) It is not because those resident English communities are made up of people worse than ourselves—do not let it be supposed that I have any accusation to make against them—but I say their position is less favourable than ours for forming a favourable judgment. We are compelled to look over the course of history, and over th surface of tha world, but they look to themselves in relation to the persons, they feel to be in energy and ability inferior to themselves, and there is a tendency to indulge in a spirit of ascendancy, which it is the business of the legislature, and the busines of a patriotic Government with wisdom and care, and decision to modify and check. No evidence has come before me, and none has come before the Government to convict Lord Ripon of any want either of courage or discretion. There has been great opposition to Lord Ripon. I have a son in that country who is a thorough approver of Lord Ripon's policy, and his report is that he is not certain he could find three other men in Calcutta to agree with him. (Hear, hear and laughter.) But that is not the first time that such state of affairs has existed.

Go back to the time when the Indian natives being to be entrusted with judical functions, go back to the time when the liberty of the Press was enacted in India, go back to the period of Lord William Bentinck and Lord Macaulay, and I say that the storm which has now arisen, menacing and violent as it is, is less menacing and less violent than those storms which arose in former times when first the Indian natives began to be entrusted with judicial functions. You will be compelled to go on, and what is more, I hope you will be inclined to go on in the noble and bleassed work of gradually enlarging Indian franchises (ministerial cheers). But you will have to look this opposition in the face, and you will have to observe all rules of circumspection and prudence in the measures you propose. Yet no amount of circumspection and prudence will save you from that opposition which will become milder from time to time. This Anglo-Indian community is made up of honourable and upright men, they may have their prejudices. but as they come nearer to dangers and look them more closely in the face, they will begin to recognise that they gave unreal and shadowy dangers an importance and substance they did not possess.

Unless you effect it by violence and imprudence, every step you make in this direction is not only a step towards attaching to yourself the mass of the population of India but depend upon it, it is establishing a state of things in which there will be between Europeans and the natives a degree of harmony which in former times was unknown. (Cheers). You have not to go back very far when any rights on the part of the natives or any capacity to enjoy those rights were counted a strange, unnatural, and monstrous idea. Thanks to God, we have outlived that superstition. But we have other superstitions to outlive. For my part, I look forward with confidence, to a belief that we shall continue to steadily and steadfastly walk in that path; and I am persuaded that, if we are enabled so to do, we shall more and more realise from year to year the vast debt of gratitude which we owe to those Governors-General, and those eminent men who have laboured hard amid the crushing details of their high office to inculcate upon their fellow-countrymen principles of generosity and justice towards the vast population of India; and we shall find that they were most efficient, workmen in building up that great and glorious fabric—a truly civilised society—which it is our duty and our task, and our high privilege to administer throughout the vast regions of India. (Cheers.)

We cannot sufficiently thank Mr. Gladstone for his firm adherence to the principle of the Bill. We confess we do not take such an uncharitable view of the non-official or resident Europeans in India as he does. Whatever was the feeling among them at the time of the Mutiny or immediately after, that feeling had until the present agitation materially changed. They had identified themselves with the children of the soil, and were going hand-in-hand in the advocacy of necessary and wholesome reforms. They backed the natives in advocating reduction of expenditure, reduction of taxation, and the reform of the financial and administrative machinery of the State. If the Police oppressed, they were loud in denouncing it. If the executive officers were high-handed, they were not slow in condemning them. It is only in connection with the Ilbert Bill they have as we hold diverged from the right path—we have ventured to tell them from the beginning that they have been egregiously mistaken, but they have their own sentiments and wishes, and they are as much entitled to cherish them as we consider ourselves entitled to cherish ours. We, therefore, think that Mr. Gladstone would have done well if he had put the necessity of passing the Bill on the broad ground of even-handed justice instead of that of checking the race-ascendancy of the resident Europeans in India. The Bill is sure to pass—we hope it will not be a mere shadow—and we trust the Anglo-Indian community will rise above sentiment and prejudice and accept it as England's solution of the true principle on which India should be governed by her.

FREE SALE.

A CLEVER writer in the *Englishman* lately described the authors of the Bengal Tenancy Bill to be a "coterie of Irish Home Rulers." This was not intended to be a matter-of-fact description, for the majority of the Rent Commissioners who originally drafted the Bill were not even Irish by birth. The writer meant it as a rhetorical fling against the revolutionary tendency of the theory of redistribution of land; and sooth to say there is in it a suspicious ring of Ulster "no rent." The land which has hitherto belonged to zemindars should, by a wicked twist of the law, go to every squatter who can set up a thatch, or scatter a handful of seeds, is the kernel of the Rent Commissioners' theory, and if it is covered over by a specious sarcocarp—a thin veil of the modern radical shibboleth of fair rent, fixity of tenure, and free sale—it is the merest gilding to make the pill go down. Spurius Cassius proposed the distribution of conquered lands among the Plebeians, to the exclusion of the Patricians—of lands which had just then been taken from the Volscians, and had not yet belonged to any Roman subject; but the Spurius Cassiuses of the day go a-head of their prototype, and propose to take the land of one class of Her Majesty's subjects arbitrarily, without compensation, for the benefit of another. The doctrine is—the greatest good of the greatest number—wrong may be done to a minority for the benefit of a majority. And this maxim being taken for granted in its utmost latitude, all old-world codes of morality, justice, and fair play must go to the wall. The only question open for discussion is as to how far the scheme proposed under the new doctrine is really calculated to subserve the object aimed at. The word "fair" implies something consistent with reason and justice,—but justice being out of court in the case, we can say nothing about fair rent. That must be fair which the Rent Commissioners and the Legislators declare to be so, and we must bow to it. "Fixity" under the second head is not intended to be absolute, and the latitude to be given to it is a matter of choice, and it, too, therefore is not open to discussion. In fact there is fixity amounting to entail now, but that must be set aside for a very slippery affair. The third, however, is not so circumstanced, and it is open to us to enquire if it will really be so beneficial to the masses as is alleged. At first sight it is an enticing doctrine. It recalls the very essence of liberty, equality, and fraternity. Every man the absolute master of his own little farm, tilling his own fields, and waxing rich on his own harvests, with no "bloated aristocracy" to hurt him, or oppress him, or give rise to any unpleasant contrast. The picture is quite "too too"—a perfect Eden of peace, prosperity and happiness. But, alas! the serpent is standing at a corner of it, and the Eden is not to be realized in this sinful age. The Evil One in the shape of civilization and economic laws is busy in undoing our prospects, and we are not to have our Utopia within any measurable distance of time. Civilization must long mean and now means unequal antagonistic conditions—advancement and depression, wealth and poverty, virtue and sin, energy and langour, health and disease, prudence and thriftlessness, and, like light and shade, will carry these contraries always in its train. When civilization ceases to be differentiated by those unequal conditions it will cease to be civilization altogether, and as long as it exists, the antagonistic conditions existing, there must be unequal distribution of wealth. Dictators and paternal governments may distribute the land as wealth among the people equally with the strictest impartiality, even as a Hindu father leaves his estate to be divided equally among his sons, but no law can keep the status of the people undisturbed for any length of time. This is of course a mere truism, and not necessary to be repeated, but it is one which has been entirely overlooked by those who have framed the law of Free Sale for the permanent benefit of the raiyats of Bengal. They grant fixity of tenure, but enquire not whether that fixity is a reality or a phantom of their own diseased imagination. Let us take for instance a raiyat with an average farm of four acres, or a small one of three acres, secured to him in permanence under the Tenancy Bill. In thirty years under the Hindu and Mahomedan law of inheritance he will in the third generation leave some sixteen or more descendants to split his farm into as many shares, each co-sharer getting an area which would neither fetch a tangible price, nor be worth cultivation separately. The fixity of tenure in such a case would be a chimera, and the power of free sale a delusion. And what would be true in this case must necessarily be so in almost all cases in which the great bulk of the Bengal community is concerned. Nor can a change in the law of inheritance effect a cure; for that can be effected by either enforcing primogeniture, or the partition of the sale proceeds of the farm, and neither expedient will subserve the professed object of the Bill. Primogenture will benefit one at the expense of fifteen cosharers—the minority at the expense of the majority—and sale would transfer at a nominal return the property to one, most likely an outsider, and make vagrants of all the sixteen legal heirs. Supposing, however, that the partition does not in the first or in the second generation (in four or five it must for certain) render each individual share absolutely worthless for sale or cultivation it must still be so small as to be totally insufficient for the support of the shareholder and his family and he must abandon his share and seek employment for his maintenance, elsewhere and the much vaunted fixity must melt into thin air, and the power of free sale under such circumstances brings no tangible return. Anyhow the raiyats are ousted to find their

subsistence by day labour, and a capitalist outsider comes in to enjoy their farm. The price of agricultural land is poor enough, and half a bigga or a bigga can rarely bring in from 4 to 10 rupees which in a question of permanency may be, and must be, entirely overlooked. But the law of inheritance apart, disease, death, poverty, want of energy, thriftlessness must all be at constant work to force raiyati lands to the market, and the purchasers in such cases will be mostly capitalists who would be able always to outbid cultivating raiyats. Again, it is well known that a million of the raiyats of Bengal are already in the books of the money-lenders, and these can be prevailed upon any day to execute mortgage deeds to secure their debts, and it needs no prophet to say that the foreclosure of these mortgages will cause the immediate transfer of an enormous amount of agricultural land from the hands of the present raiyats to those of non-agricultural middlemen. It is true that our legislators have taken the precaution to provide that should the superior owner, the zemindar, buy in occupancy tenures, he shall be bound to relet them as occupancy tenures subject to all their incidents, without enhancing the rent, and not to convert them into khamar or his *nij jote*. This provision, however, does not apply to money-lenders and other outsiders, who will have the right of cultivating them themselves through hired labour or let them out to tenants-at-will, nor to the owner and his wife, children, servants and dependants, and therefore it subserves no useful purpose, unless as a penalty for ownership. Now the best bidders at an auction will be zemindars bidding *benami*, or *bona fide* for the benefit of their children, neighbouring zemindars, traders, shop-keepers, small capitalists, and no cultivating raiyat in Bengal can outbid them. The incentive to outbidding will also be all on their side. An occupancy raiyat has no capital to compete against moneyed men in improving his holding, buying manure, and pay for hired labour, and his mode of operation is practically not so economical as that of capitalists. He can only resort to the aid of the money-lender and the money-lender's interest will be opposed to him. Were it otherwise, still he can work only when the farm is large enough and productive enough to support him and his family. He cannot sublet, for that does not suffice to pay the interest of the capital to be laid out in the purchase, and leave a balance for his support. The capitalists on the other hand can afford to sublet at a lower rent, and yet find his purchases very profitable. To illustrate this let us suppose ten raiyats owning an aggregate of a hundred biggas paying a total rental of Rs. 100. The gross product of these ten holdings under the proposed law would be, at 30 per cent., Rs. 333-3, or Rs. 233-3 clear profit for ten tenants. Now as every tenant represents a family of 5 persons, the income per head for the 10 tenants, with their families numbering in all 50 heads would be Rs. 4·7 per cent. per annum, a sum utterly insufficient for their decent support, without reckoning the interest for the capital to be laid out for the purchase of the farms, much less to provide for improvement. Let us now suppose the 10 farms in the hands of a single shop-keeper or tradesman. The cost of purchase to him at an average of Rs. 6 per biggah will be Rs. 600, which he can easily afford to pay, and cultivating them with hired labour he would get at least 125 Rs. clear profit, which for a single man would be considerable, Should he work them under the system of bhagjote, still he would get more than enough for him. He would, moreover, derive all the prestige which ownership of a large field in his native village ensures, and he can for the sake of that let his field at a lower rate than what a cultivating raiyat can afford. In such a case 10 cultivating raiyats with their families will be driven out of their home and hearth and made paupers or day labourers for the benefit of a single shop-keeper or money-lender, *i. e.* fifty persons will be impoverished for the good of one. Nor will the evil end here. A money-lender or shop-keeper, owning a hundred bigga farm and frugal in his habits, can always command capital to extend his farm by purchases of small fields into 2, 3 or even 4 hundred biggas, to the pauperisation of 200 or more cultivating raiyats; and the desire to buy lands and rise in social estimation being natural and very strong among the people a dozen speculators under the facilities offered by the law can soon pauperise a whole village. As to zemindars there will be nothing to prevent them from purchasing tenures *benami* and derive all the benefit of rack-rent, and they will be absolutely blind to their interests if they do not buy up all the tenures that go up to auction. Already the practice of buying up tenures is common enough, and the advantages held forth by the proposed law will make it widely current. Except in some of the eastern districts, raiyats are generally more or less indebted, but their farms not being saleable they have a standing credit at their bankers, the money-lenders, they can borrow money to celebrate sradhs and marriages, to pay rent, to meet extraordinary demands for funerals or Police exactions, and to provide food for their family during seasons of scarcity, and the money-lender never grudges them help so long there is the field at hand to repay him during the harvest season. Take away the field by mortgage or sale, and the credit vanishes at once, and the raiyats must die like rotten sheep under the first touch of scarcity. To the money-lender the loss by the disappearance of raiyats will be nothing, for he would be much better satisfied with their fields than with them. The havoc then which the money-lenders will cause under the new law would be more deplorable and more disastrous to the wellbeing of the people than the greatest oppression which any zemindar, however vicious, can now produce. Nor are they the only persons who have got the raiyats in their hands. All those indigo-planters, who work under the raiyati system and have no zemindari interest, will outbid all, and soon supplant the raiyats. They keep large sums out in the hands of the raiyats as advances, as otherwise they find the greatest difficulty in making their raiyats cultivate indigo which is not so paying as cereal and other crops. All the indigo disputes in Bengal arose from this cause, and in Behar the case is not different. To enable them to overcome the recusancy of the raiyats the planters had to take izarahs of zemindaries at ruinous rates and in diverse other ways to secure territorial influence. Give them the opportunity to buy up raiyati holdings, and they at once become independent of zemindars on the one hand and of the raiyats on the other. They have their money already laid out, they will have no new capital to put forth, and a number of purchases on paper will make them perfect masters of the situation. Will they neglect their opportunity? If not, what becomes of the solicitude about the greatest good for the greatest number? A few planters will convert millions of cultivating raiyats into day labourers, and the land which is now in the hands of, according to the Famine Commissioners, of eleven millions of peasants will be locked in the hands of a hundred thousand persons or so. No one can blame the zemindars and the money-lenders and the planters for making the best of the advantages which the law offers them. Data are not altogether wanting to show in what time the transfer will be practically completed. During the year 1881-82, according to the returns of the Inspector General of Registration, no less than 37,433 tenures of various kinds other than occupancy tenures changed hands out of a total of eleven lakhs in round numbers. At this rate the total would change hands in less than thirty years. But the year was a good and prosperous one with abundant crops, and it gives us no good datum for a calculation. Let there be two successive bad years and let the title and the advantages be improved in the way proposed by the Tenancy Bill, and the man would be bold indeed who would deny that the total transfers would be effected in ten years. And in whose favour would the transfer be? The Returns show that out of the 37,433 transfers in a good and prosperous year with abundant crops barely 8,515 went to raiyats, and 28,918 were bought by money-lenders and others. The raiyats would be the first to feel the pinch of a bad year, and the money-lenders and zemindars will be all but the only purchasers, and when tenures go into their hands, the chance of their coming out therefrom would be slender indeed. The whole blame will rest on the law makers, and they would be deserving of the severest censure if they break through the present virtual entail and offer outside purchasers facilities to the serious degradation of the great bulk of the tenantry of this country, and that under the fictitious pretence of bettering the condition of that tenantry. The word "fictitious" is harsh, and we would have gladly avoided it, but the law-makers are well aware of the consequences which will result from their free-trade-in-land doctrine, and in urging it they are acting deliberately and with their eyes perfectly open. They know well what has been the effect of free sales in the Central Provinces and in the South Marhatta country. They know the result of Ulster leases. They know how land offered for sale as farms for peasants gave rise to gigantic land-jobbing in the United States, selling Edens to the ruination of Martin Chuzzlewit and Co. They know how colossal monopolies rose under the name of speculation in bacon, raw cotton, mines and even foodstuffs in America. They know well that when land is drawn into a few hands the result is monopoly—monopoly in foodstuffs. And knowing all this they cannot plead that their plea is not a fictitious one. Even the mover of the Bill in his introductory speech said: "The power of subletting, which the Bill recognises may in time lead to a state of things in which the great bulk of the actual cultivators would be not occupancy raiyats, but under raiyats, with but little protection of the law." The power of free sale will greatly hasten this consummation. Doubtless the Honorable gentleman had a balm in Gilead. He added that when the evil is felt there will be time enough to change the law. But the question is, why adopt a course which is sure to bring in evil, and then watch the opportunity to rectify it? The evil will not be felt by Government until hundreds of thousands of the cultivating raiyats have been impoverished and pauperised, and the remedy, when provided can never touch them. It might be said that the process proposed would eliminate the idle, unthrifty, and ignorant raiyats of the day and give place to more solvent, more capable, more enterprising people. This is the shibboleth of the Three F's school, and if the improvement of the land was the only question at issue it would perhaps stand to reason, but the professed object is to benefit the present race of cultivators and their descendants, and not to import industrious Chinese laborers or enterprising English farmers. Let the profession be given up, and we shall then know what is really aimed at. As matters now stand, the people of this country, suspicious from long subjugation, cannot but imagine that the object of the Bill is not to better the condition of their raiyats, but to impoverish the zemindars, and drive property in land into fewer hands than at present. They say, the best way to eat a stringy mango is to squeeze it from one side to another till the whole pulp is broken down, then to tap a hole at the bottom, and to suck out all the substance at one breath. They may be mistaken in this; we are ready to believe they are; but the logical data are all on their side.

GIVE A DOG A BAD NAME AND THEN HANG IT.

HOWEVER strongly attached we may be to the Permanent Settlement on [illegible] economic and political grounds, we would be the last persons to support any individual, who under its *ægis*, commits injustice and oppression. Whatever the system, by all means punish the guilty and uphold the innocent. Only do not give a dog a bad name and then hang it! It was in this frame of mind we took up the official papers which we have received from the Bengal Office relative to the complaints of certain ryots of Gungadhurpore against their Zemindar, Babu Monohur Mukerjea of Utterpara. In the meantime we have made some enquiries in order to satisfy ourselves on certain points which the papers before us do not clear up.

There are only two conclusions deducible from the papers before us, either that the zemindar is a monster and ought to be put down summarily, or that he has been grossly misrepresented and

maligned. The whole case has gone step by step through the Revenue and Judicial Departments and the opinion of the officials concerned is dead against the zemindar. Unfortunately the opinion of the Revenue Department was formed before the explanation of the zemindar had been received, and that of the Judicial Department has been given after its own proceedings had been impugned by the zemindar. As regards the one the opinion is *exparte* and as regards the other it is that of an interested party. Under the circumstances the Government ought to have given its unbiassed opinion, but it has omitted to do so. The *onus* is consequently thrown upon the public.

The opinion of the Board has the *imprimatur* of Mr. Dampier, and we confess that we have a high regard for him. He is not a man likely to be carried away by whim or prejudice, and when he comes to a deliberate conclusion we feel no small hesitation in questioning it. We were therefore taken aback when we read such remarks of the Board as the following:

It is clear that the putnidar has behaved unscrupulously, oppressively, and indefensibly. He has systematically endeavoured to force on his tenants the acceptance of enhanced rents, by abusing the machinery of the courts, and turning them into instruments of his oppression.

The only measure which suggests itself as a probably effective check on systematic abuse of his position and powers by a landlord is a more free recourse to the policy of removing such deliberate wrong-doers from the management of their estates as being public enemies, and a declaration that this policy will be ollowed.

When such strong and extreme opinion is given by the Secretary to the Board of Revenue in the name of Mr. Dampier, one is naturally driven to the conclusion that there must be good and valid grounds for it. But the Board's letter is itself inconsistent. The Board's Secretary himself writes:

The points which tell against the putnidar have been forcibly put by the Commissioner. The other side of the question has not been so clearly brought out. The report does not show to Mr. Dampier's satisfaction whether the case is one of a landholder endeavouring by unjustifiable means to effect an unjustifiable purpose, or whether it belongs to the more common class of cases in which the landholder is endeavouring by unjustifiable means to break down unjustifiable and organized opposition to what he *bona fide* believes to be his just and legal rights. If the ryots do hold considerable areas of land which are not covered by their existing assessment of rent, presumably it is a right of the putnidar to receive additional rent on that account; if they have made an organized opposition to the putnidar's ascertaining by a measurement, which he is legally authorized to make, the areas which they now hold, they cannot claim the position of innocent victims of unprovoked aggression.

Again:

Mr. Dampier gathers that the real germ of the dispute lies in the question of excess areas held by the ryots. A dispute once originated from a *bona fide* nucleus extends and ramifies until every possible objection is made, and every possible contention dragged forward; soon it becomes difficult to recognise what is the original and *bona fide* point of dispute to which the others are mere make-weights.

The above had been written by the Board's Secretary before the receipt of the zemindar's explanation, and it shews clearly that the opinion we have cited in the first part of the article was not justified by facts. This opinion was evidently hastily recorded. After reading the zemindar's explanation Mr. Dampier notes:

In the explanation of the putnidar received after this report was written, he alleges that the bigha in Gungadhurpore is measured by a rod of 20 inches, whereas the bigha of neighbouring villages is by a rod 18 inches.

Again, after receiving the zemindar's explanation:

The only remarks which Mr. Dampier thinks it necessary to add are, *first*, that the explanation confirms the ideathat it is dangerous in cases of this kind to give too much credence to *ex parte* statements; and, *secondly*, that Babu Monohur Mukerjee's statements give no reason for doubting the truth of the complaint that separate suits were instituted for monthly instalments of rent for the purpose of harassing and subduing the ryots who were opposing him.

The last remarks necessarily invalidate the first remarks, and yet the Government has thought fit to gibbet Babu Monohur Mukerjea to infamy by publishing the most damaging reports against him. Indeed, were it not for the law of privilege, a charge of libel would perhaps lie against the Government.

We have neither time nor space to go fully into the merits of the case, but we will notice a few salient points. It will be seen that after reading the explanation of the zemindar Mr. Dampier admits that "it is dangerous in cases of this kind to give too much credence to *ex-parte* statements," and yet the Board did not wait for the zemindar's explanation. In the marginal notes on the Commissioner's report Mr. Dampier makes the following remarks:

The ryots apparently resisted by force the putnidar's legal measurements. This at any rate creates a presumption that they knew that the measuremnts would disclose assessable areas. They are not before us with clean hands.

Mr. Dampier has instinctively got at the right clue. The whole case lies in a nutshell. The ryots hold excess areas, for which they do not wish to pay, whereas the zemindar insists upon the payment of his just dues. Hence disputes, litigation, crimination and recrimination, memorials to Government, official writing, and ultimate gibbetting of the zemindar to infamy.

The first charge against the zemindar is that he harassed the ryots in 30 cases by instituting the suits even after deposit of rent in court. The zemindar says that he did not receive notice of deposit in 16 cases, that in 5 cases the deposit was made on the very days of the institution of the suits and that in 8 cases long after institution. The Munsif, who had been referred to in the matter, admits that deposits had not been made in 6 cases, but that in 21 cases the deposit had been made and notice had been served on the zemindar. The latter denies the service of notice. Now, it is well known that the service of the processes of the court in this country is very defective. A peon on Rs 6 a month can be easily bribed to say "yes" or "no."

The second charge is that 152 cases had been instituted after tender of rent. The zemindar denies tender except in two or three cases by postal money order. In the relations subsisting between these turbulent ryots and their zemindar it may be easily imagined whether the tender was made or not—if the rent had been tendered why was it not deposited in court as the law requires? As for payment by postal money orders, the zemindar is not bound to receive it, for if the practice becomes common he must employ an extra agency to cash these orders. Besides, the money order gives only the name of the remitter and the amount remitted. How is the zemindar to identify the remitter and his land, for there may be half a dozen men of the same name and a man of the same name may own half a dozen plots of land.

To the third charge that rents were claimed for lands not in the possession of the defendants the zemindar gives a flat contradiction.

The fourth charge is that 26 cases were instituted for ejectment of ryots who had been in possession of their holdings for generations together. The zemindar thus answers the charge:

The fact is that almost all these holdings are less than 12 years old, and the kabuleats, all of which were executed not in my time, but in the time of my father, contain an express stipulation that the holdings will be relinquished at the will of the zemindar. The annexed table gives the dates of the registered kabuleats and the name of the ryots by whom they were executed. All the ejectment suits were based on the kabuleats, and if the ryots have any objection in respect of these kabuleats solemnly and voluntarily executed by them, they should thank themselves for it, or at least blame my father with whom these engagements were made, and I am at a loss to understand how they could possibly bring any charge against me, who had nothing to do with the execution of the documents.

The zemindar then goes on:

The fifth charge is that in eight cases decrees were executed against ryots who had already deposited in court the decretal money, and in regard to it. I submit that in none of these cases was any intimation given to me or my agents of the deposit made, nor did the mohurur in charge of the execution department of the Munsif's court bring to the court's notice any such deposit to prevent execution of the decrees.

The Munsif partially admits this statement.

The sixth charge is that in two cases after receiving the decretal money through his muktears the zemindar had executed the decrees again. The zemindar says that this was a mistake of his amla; in respect of this matter the District Judge makes strong remarks upon the zemindar, but when it came before the High Court that Court not only quashed the judgment of the Judge but gave him a severe wigging for unjustifiable comments upon the zemindar.

The only plausible charge preferred against the zemindar is that suits for monthly kists have been instituted against the ryots in order to harass them. This is the only charge to which Mr. Dampier attaches some importance. But Mr. Dampier apparently forgets that the zemindar in this matter is a putnidar, that he is bound to make *monthly* payments to his superior landlord, and that if he defaults he must pay the principal with interest. But if he is not paid monthly by the ryots he cannot be expected to pay his landlord monthly. Be that as it may, we are told that only 13 suits had been instituted for monthly kists and the rest after the lapse of three or four months.

So much for the charges against the zemindar.

After perusing the papers in the case we are of opinion that we ought to give credit to this zemindar for seeking to vindicate what he conceives to be his just rights by recourse to law and the judicial machinery instead of resorting to lattyalism and illegality as was the fashion in times not long gone by.

THE DEBATE UPON THE BOMBAY LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT BILLS.

IN a recent issue we briefly noticed the two Bills framed by the Government of Bombay in order to give effect to the views of the Supreme Government in the direction of extending and developing local self-government. On the occasion of the first reading of the Bills in the local Legislative Council, there was an interesting and instructive discussion upon the Local self-Goverment scheme. Mr. J. B. Piele, the Member in charge of the Bills, having explained their provisions in detail, and the President having ruled that any member wishing to speak on them might speak on both at once, Mr. Budrudin Tyabji criticised them in a sensible speech. He justly observed at the outset that no measure proposed by any Indian Government had been received with so much enthusiasm throughout the country as had been accorded to Lord Ripon's Local Self-Government scheme. He pointed out that the two cardinal principles upon which every sound system of Local self-Government in India ought to be based are—full and ample powers to be given to local Boards to administer their affairs, and sufficient power of supervision, check and control to be reserved to Government to prevent any flagrant maladministration. Applying these principles to the measures under notice, Mr. Budrudin Tyabjee had no hesitation in saying that without important modifications Mr. Peile's Bills would not achieve the great object which the Viceroy had in view or gratify the legitimate aspirations of the people. He continued:—"The Bill leaves this important matter the constitution of local boards] entirely in the discretion of Government provided only that not less than one-half shall be elective members and not more than one-half Government nominees. Now I confess that the proportion of Government nominees as here contemplated seems to me to be somewhat high. Unless a decisive majority is given to the elective members I fear that the Bill will be practically useless. The real power will still continue to be in the local auhority, and the present measure will merely continue and practically perpetuate the present system. It seems to me that the people will have gained little more than a bare responsibility for the administration of funds and of affairs over which they will have no real control. On all important occasions the independent members will be liable to be swamped by the

Government nominees, who will ordinarily be the mere creatures of the Collector. . . . The real object and scope of the nomination by Government ought, I submit, to be nothing more than to correct any accidental defects in the composition of the local boards, and this I think would be sufficiently provided for if power were reserved to Government to nominate, say not more than one-third of the total number of members of the taluka committees and any not more than one-fourth of the district local boards." It will be remembered that in noticing the Bill we expressed our opinion that the total number of nominated members should not exceed one-third of the Board. Mr. Budruddin Tyabjee rightly held that there ought to be no distinction made between Sind and rest of the Presidency in the matter of the franchise. He justly characterised the provisions relating to control in the Bill as "bludgen clauses," which, he hoped it would not be necessary to put into operation, against any board, and he urged upon Government the necessity of so enlarging and improving the Bills by wise concessions as to make them a lasting benefit to the people of the Presidency. Mr. V. N. Mandlik in an able and exhaustive speech sharply critised the Bills. The position he took up was that the Local Government scheme would never become a success unless real power is given to the boards. The control sections of the Bill, he thought, would stifle the growth of a self-denying and self-working spirit on the part of the people of Western India. He observed: "The essence of self-Government, as I take it, consists of in the practical exercise of people's intellectual and moral energies in the free working of their own internal affairs, consistently with the general administration of the country in other official departments. A scheme to secure such a Government ought to be based on a maximum development of a popular representative organization, with a minimum of pure official control." To establish the position taken up by him, Mr. Mandlik produced a mass of evidence from official papers to show why the existing system has proved a failure. The Commissioner of Sind observes that there are many intelligent men who want only encouragement to take active part in the management of affairs of their native place, but that under the system introduced by Government there is little left for Taluka committees to do. Again, he says that the management of Municipalities, and also of district local funds, is far too much in the hands of officials, and as public institutions they are with the exception of some city Municipalities little better than shams. The Collector of Surat holds that it is hopeless to expect the people to put themselves to trouble in reference to their local affairs, when not an atom of real power is conferred on the committees. He says that "it would be essential to the success of this attempt that there should be no half confidence," and that the committees should be fairly treated as administrators with a certain assignment of local revenue. The Collector of Nassik is of opinion that more powers might well be left with the district local funds committees; and that if real power be given to these committees they will become in reality district road boards analogous to those existing in England and Scotland. The Collector of Sattara points out that the Committees are merely allowed to sanction certain statement of expenditure that is put before them every year; that every thing is cut and dried before it comes to them and they have nothing to do but to acquiesce. That the committees have no power to even remonstrate; that the taluka committees have literally nothing to do, and the District Committee is little better. Mr. Lee-Warner, Collector of Khandeish, thinks that it is essential that the independence of municipal institutions should be fostered and their powers guarded against arbitrary interference. The Collector of Ratnagiri distinctly says: "To enlist the interest of members, we must make them largely independent of the officials. If they find themselves dummies, as they largely are at present, the whole thing will fail." An Assistant Collector of this District, in writing of the taluka committees states that all the works that there is, is done by the mamlatdar; and that the committee has no authority to do anything. Much more evidence of this kind was laid before the Council by Mr. Mandlik; but what we have given above proves beyond the shadow of a doubt that unless power is placed in the hands of the local boards and unless they have real responsibilities to discharge the experiment will surely fail. Then, coming to the provisions of the Bill, Mr. Mandlik proceeded to examine how far they are calculated to accomplish the noble object the Government of India had in view. He justly remarked that if freedom of action in the working of the local boards was to be evoked, and the people trained in self-government, it would be advisable to abandon the idea of appointing collector-presidents. We need hardly say that we fully concur in the views expressed by Mr. Budrudin Tyabjee and Mr. Mandlik.

The representative of the mercantile community in the Council, we are glad to see, supported the objections urged by Mr. Budruddin Tyabjee. Mr. Macaulay said:—"I fear the success of this scheme will be imperilled by the stringent character of the control which the local district officers will have the power of exercising. It is not only the collectors who have the power to interfere, but they may delegate to their subordinates the power of interference. This, I thiuk, will have the effect of harassing the members of the boards unnecessarily. I am not surprised to learn from the reports published at various times lately the opinions entertained by various district officials as to the want of success which has attended the formation of district committees; but I think that want of success has been caused to a very great extent by the members being made to feel that they have no real power. I have myself been a member of a municipality in Kurrachee, for a considerable period, and I must confess that as it was carried on there it was little less than a show. The number of official members always voted with the Collector. I cannot recollect any instance in which it was otherwise. This had the effect of disgusting all the non-official members, beeause they found that all their efforts to carry what they considered to be desirable resolutions were frustrated. There are no donbt in the Civil Service many officers whom it would be quite safe to entrust with the carrying out of any rules however stringent. These officers have the good of the country at heart, and I am quite certain they will not interfere unnecessarily; but there are others—and it is no disparagement to a large service like the Indian Civil Service to say so—who are differently constituted. Men are not alike; some have great faith in their own views and do not defer to the views of others, and consequently such men are likely to deal in a high-handed manner with the members of a board subjected to their control. This might have the effect, as I know it had at Kurrachee, of causing all the non-official members in the Code to withdraw." The accuracy of these observations cannot be questioned by any person who is acquainted with the actual working of the existing municipal and local committees. Mr. Macaulay also protested against the clauses of the Bill which proposed to leave so much to be provided for by rules framed by the Executive Government. "It is true," he remarked, "that this power is limited by the clause providing that the rules shall be within the limit of the Act; but I think it would be possible to find rules that have been passed by the Executive Council under other Acts giving them similar power, which have gone much beyond the powers contemplated by Acts." It is only too true. The practice of reserving alone all important points to be provided for by rules framed by the Executive Government is a very bad one, and on principle such power should not be given except when absolutely necessary. His Excellency the President replied to some of the objections that had been advanced against the Bills by the previous speakers, more particularly by Mr. Mandlik; but the reply was by no means satisfactory. Sir James Fergusson spoke in the highest terms of the zeal and devotion with which the members of the Civil Service endeavoured to perform their duties, and declared that he could not think that in this measure the Government had adopted too many precautions. His Excellency said:—"We are introducing an entirely new experiment upon an untried soil. I recognise, and have done it officially with great pleasure, the working of elective municipal institutions in Bombay. I have said and written that I think the proceedings of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay will bear favourable comparison with similar assemblies in any other country. But at the same time in the Mofussil the principle is untried. And again, when we hear it said that we are reserving too much power to Government to nominate these assemblies, I would ask you whether the most useful members of the Municipality of Bombay are not the nominated members—either those nominated by Government, or those whom the restrictive constituency called the Bench of Justice of the Peace nominated." But Sir James Fergusson forgot that in this matter there can be no analogy between the Presidency towns and the Mofussil. In the interior of the country the people can ill afford to incur the displeasure of the local executive authorities by opposing their will. If they did so, they would surely suffer for their temerity.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

WE HEAR that the Secretary of State has partially disallowed the Hill Coolie Bill. His Lordship has intimated that the Bill should be limited to coolies working for hire, but that it should not be extended to domestic servants. The Act is to be amended accordingly.

WITH REGARD to the Ilbert Bill we hear that Lord Ripon has sent up a recommendation to the Secretary of State to the effect that its operation should be confined to Native Civilians, who may rise to the position of District Magistrate and Sessions Judge. It will not apply to other officers named in the original Bill.

IT AFFORDS us much satisfaction to learn that the remarks made by a native member of the Vice-regal Council in the Rent Bill debate on the assessment of Government estates have not gone for nothing. The Government after due enquiry has knocked on the head the Noabad settlement of Chittagong, and the revised settlements at Tipperah, Ranchi, and Midnapore. The rent is to be fixed at 20 per cent. as proposed in the Bengal Tenancy Bill. So far so good.

WE HEAR that Mr. O'Donnell M. P., and Mr. Keay, the author of the article, "the spoliation of India," in the *Nineteenth Century*, are coming out to visit India next winter.

THE HON'BLE DURGA CHURN LAW was a foundation member of the Calcutta Port Commission. He has served it for nearly ten years. A better representative of the Native mercantile interest for the Port Trust could not be found than the Hon'ble Durga Churn Law. He has been succeeded by Babu Sagore Dutt, who is a merchant and banian, and highly respected by the native mercantile community for his amiable manners, strict principles, and high character.

SOME OF OUR contemporaries find fault with the British Indian Association and the Zemindars for committing to Lord Lytton and Mr. Stanhope their petitions to Parliament, because they are opposed to Lord Ripon, and because they have opposed the Ilbert Bill. We have repeatedly said in these columns that we cannot commit a greater mistake than to throw ourselves into the whirpool of English party politics. In 1877 or 1878 when the great petition to Parliament against increase of taxation was sent up, we asked Lord Northbrook to present it to the House of Lords and Mr. Fawcett to the House of Commons. The Conservatives were then in power, and no Conservative would have taken charge of the petition. Similarly neither Lord Northbrook nor Mr. Fawcett, nor any other Liberal could be expected to take charge of a petition against the Bengal Rent Bill, which is a part of the programme of the present Radical

Government, the question was whether the zemindars should go unrepresented, or appeal to those, who might lend them a helping hand. They have wisely resolved on the latter course. In doing so they have not arrayed themselves against the general policy of Lord Ripon. As for the opposition of Lord Lytton to the Ilbert Bill, surely difference of opinion on a sinlge subject does not imply difference on all subjects or perpetual enmity.

THE GREAT Missionary Case of *Pigott vrs. Hastie* has at least been disposed of. On Saturday last Mr. Justice Norris delivered judgment. We give the following short report from last *Saturday Evening's Englishman* :

Mr. Justice Norris occupied from 11 A.M. till 2-45 P.M. in summing up the evidence in the Scotch Mission case, the result being that he decided that the defence had justified all the allegations in the alleged libels with the exception of that one regarding cruelty. At the close of his elaborate judgment, the Judge found that the statement made by Mr. Hastie reference to the impropriety he observed was true, and that Miss Pigot was not a witness who had a proper regard for the truth. He therefore gave a verdict technically in favour of the plaintiff, with one anna damages, and ordered both parties to bear their own costs.

What revelations and how painful and humiliating! The veil has been uplifted from the face of the Zenana Mission. The Mysteries of Calcutta have yet to be written. The only person, who has gained in this suit, is Mr. Gasper. He has immensely raised himself in public estimation by the able manner in which he has conducted this case.

A MOVEMENT has been made by some leading native gentlemen in the district of Hooghly to found scholarships as a mark of public appreciation of the services of the Hon'ble Bhudev Mookerjea, C.I.E. in the Education Department. As a rule we are opposed to testimonializing men, who do good work in consideration of good pay. But Babu Bhudev's case is exceptional. The Indian Education Department represents the trained intellect of England, but here was a native of India, who had never been to England, who had received his English education under the old system, and who had been brought up under the conservative institutions of his country, to which he is firmly attached, and he has held his ground on equal terms with the representatives of the highest Western culture in his department. We may say more. The Government felt so much confidence in his intelligence, experience, and capacity that it had committed to his care the educational wants of the whole of Behar and of about one-fourth of Bengal Proper, an amount of responsibility which had never before been assigned to a single officer. Now that he has retired, three men have been appointed in his stead. But for the crime of colour he would have been appointed to the highest post in the department. But Sir Ashley Eden did not like to anticipate an Ilbert Bill connection in the administration of the Education Department of Bengal. We have neither time nor space to go into the details of the hard and magnificent work which Babu Bhudev Mookerjea has done in the education department, but apart from all other considerations this alone that as an Indian he has vindicated the national intellect in generous emulation with the representatives of modern culture and thought of England, deserves to be kindly remembered by his countrymen. He has thus a claim to national recognition, which no patriotic Indian should ignore.

WE HAVE already announced that on the retirement of Babu Bhudev Mookerjea, Babu Kamakhya Mullick has been appointed Inspector of Schools, Western Bengal. But now we ask, has the place of Assistant Inspector also not yet been filled up? We hope Mr. Bellet is not lost in the clouds of Darjeeling, and does not care for the world below. According to all accounts Babu Rajkristo Roy Chowdry, who had once before officiated in this post, is the most eligible officer for it.

WE HAVE received the following telegram from Jorehat regarding the Assam Land Bill :

JOREHAT, 11TH SEPTEMBER, 1883.

A public meeting of the inhabitants of the Sibsagur district was held at Jorehat on the eighth instant for considering the amended draft of the Rent Law for Assam, Raja Nornarain Singh Bahadoor in the chair. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted. Resolution first. That in the opinion of this meeting the amended draft of the Tenancy Regulation though modified to some extent, is still open to very serious objections and are calculated to affect injuriously some of the best interests of the landlords and tenants and to introduce an element of antagonism in their mutual dealings. Resolution second. That the memorial read in this meeting containing its views and criticisms be adopted for submission to the Chief Commissioner under the signature of the Chairman of this meeting. The draft under notice confers occupancy right in three years in place of the present usage of twelve years, it removes entirely free contract even in respect of tenants-at-will and makes even their ejection impossible in a province of petty landholders who are frequently tenants themselves. These provisions received the strongest condemnation. The meeting which was attended by about five hundred persons separated with a vote of thanks to the chair.

So there is to be no rest for land anywhere in India under the present Government !

REVIEWS.

The Evolution of Man, Physical, Intellectual, Social, and Religious. By Khirodachandra Chaudhuri, M.A., Calcutta, 1883.

This is a remarkable book—remarkable alike for its subject and forthe manner in which it has been written—and the first of its kind in the Bengali language. Hitherto Bengali writers have been occupied, speaking generally, in compiling school texts or ephemeral novels and fugitive poetry, with an occasional sprinkling of polemical discussions. Babu Khirodachandra has risen above this routine, and for the first time invited the attention of his countrymen to the higher regions of thought, to the latest results of European speculation regarding the evolution of demology or sociology in its highest sense. Drawing his materials principally from the works of Darwin, Heckell, Wallace, Maine, Lubbock, Spencer, Mivart, Galton, Whitney, Max Muller, Sayce and other leading writers on the subject, he carries his readers through the whole course of evolution, step by step, in a very lucid and graphic style. He begins with the origin of man, and, relying on geological evidence, carries it to a period far anterior to what Mosaic chronology would fix it. The physical and mental conditions of the primitive man next engage his attention. We have then chapters on the formation of society and its progress to our times, to marriage, domestic arrangement, idea of number, and means of exchanging ideas, ideography, formation of language, notions of right and wrong, spirit of the dead, after state, religion, transmigration of soul and God. The amount of materials collected in order to illustrate each part is enormous,and they have been set in array in a very effective manner. The author writes with great ease and perspicacity, and seldom misses the opportunity of giving a point to his ideas. We must add, however, that he is not an adept in the art of book-making, and his neglect of the usual contrivances to attract attention has told against his book. He has given no table of contents, nor even headings to his chapters, so that the reader is at a loss where to look for any particular topic in which he may be interested A more serious objection is the absence of summing up of the purport of each chapter. Facts are given in profusion to illustrate each thesis, and their relation to each other is casually noticed, but they have not been worked out so as to lead to the definite conclusion which the author aims at. An intelligent reader should certainly be able to follow the line of argument used, and arrive at the conclusion to which the author desires to lend him, but in these days of railroads and electric telegraphs the readers are few who would patiently sit to annalyse the facts and arguments, and deduce their conclusions. They want the needful to be done for them, and should the book attain a second edition which we earnestly desire it should, we hope the author will bear in mind our remarks. We make these observations not in a spirit of criticism but with a view to give expression to our appreciation of the book to which we wish every success. As the first of its kind in the Bengali language it is on the whole an excellent book, and deserving of every encouragement.

Raj-Jibani, or The Life of His Royal Highness, The Prince Consort. By Gopaul Chunder Mukerjee. Eden Press. Calcutta. 1883.

This is a translation of Sir Theodore Martin's Life of the Prince Consort. The translator, however, has made additions to the work by giving translations of extracts from Her Majesty's published Journal and from other works. He has thus rendered the whole extremely readable and interesting. Our countrymen know very well that the Prince Consort bore an exemplary character, that his domestic life was one of singular purity and simplicity, and that he was a man of the highest culture and education. All this they know—generally. But the sayings and doings of the Prince in private and public life, his steadfast devotion and loyalty to the Queen, reminding one of the love and devotion of the knights and *preux chevaliers* of ancient days, his deep love for and anxious care of his children, his attention to the poor, and his suavity and condescension towards those with whom he came into contact, were but little known, in detail, to the people of this country. The book under review, therefore, is peculiarly welcome and interesting, as furnishing these details. A perusal of it will show the reason why the Prince has been named "Albert the Good" and how well he deserved that appellation.

The translator, Babu Gopaul Chunder Mookerjee, in well known to us as the author of the work entitled "*Victoria Rajsuya,*" or, the History of the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi, held on the 1st January, 1877, which was so favorably received by the Government and the public, as also of several dramas in Bengali, some of which were successfully brought upon the native stage.

Balya Sikha. Bidhan Press, Calcutta, 1883.

We have to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of an interesting little poetical work in Bengali entitled "*Balya Sikha,*" printed at the Bidhan Press, Calcutta. It is intended for children of both sexes, and the author has kept this object well in view throughout the book. The great thing in the education of children, as we all know from experience, is to combine instruction with amusement. Little boys and girls do not readily take to books which are not calculated to interest them. The author of *Balya Sikha* has treated of subjects suited to the capacity of children and in a way which cannot fail to atrract them. He knows well how to combine instruction with amusement. This is the great merit of the little work under notice. It is written in exceedingly simple language and the versification is sweet. We would strongly recommend the introduction of *Balya Sikha* as a text-book in all vernacular schools in Bengal, male or female. Its very moderate price—two annas—places it within the reach of all classes.

On the Temples of Deoghur. By Rajendralala Mitra L.L.D. C.I.E.

DEOGHUR has become a fashionable shrine. It is regarded as a valuable sanatarium, and thousands repair thither for the sake of health. The Railway has placed it within easy reach, and those who long for a short picnic while away a few hours there with much pleasure. An account of this "Home of the Gods" is therefore most welcome at this time, and when we say that it comes from the pen of Dr. Rajendralala Mitra, the reader can easily conceive how interesting and instructive it is. Deoghur, as our learned author says, is a small town, four miles to the south of the Baidyanath Station on the chord line of the East Indian Railway, and about two hundred miles due west of Calcutta. It is situated on a rocky plain, having a small forest immediately on the north, a low hill on the north-west, called Nandana Pahada, a large hill called Trikuta-parvata about five miles to the east, and other hills to the south-east (Jalme and Pathadu,) south Phuljuari, and south-west (Digheria) at varying distances, but within twelve miles from its centre. Immediately to the west of the town proper there is a small rivulet named Yamunajor, about 20 feet broad, which exists as a dry ditch for the greater part of the year. About half a mile to the west of this runs the river Dharawa, which, making a bend, runs also along the south at a distance of about a mile from the town. The space between the town proper and the river on the south side belongs to the Ghatwali estate of Rohini ; but the town of Rohini is situated about three miles to the west of the river. The river varies in width from 50 to 120 yards, and during the rains and for two months afterwards is a shallow stream, but in the hot months it is a dry bed of sand from which water is drawn by scraping the sand to the depth of about a foot. It takes its rise in the hills of the Hazaribag district, and, after a winding course, falls into the Mor or *Mayurakshi* 'the peacock-eyed,' *i. e.*, having water lustrous as the eye of the peacock, near Suri, receiving, before the junction, the waters of the aforesaid Yamunajor. The area of Deoghur is under two miles, and the fixed population at the last Census was reckoned at 8005, of which 4964 were males and 3041 were females. But the influx of pilgrims on particular holidays is said to rise from two to fifty thousand heads. The pilgrims, however, do not, generally speaking prolong their stay in the town for more than 10 to 12 hours, and their presence does not seem orainarily to affect much the sanitary condition of the town, which has the reputation of being highly salubrious. The soil

is fertile and the crops are rich ; but the cultivation is carried on principally by the Santals who live in the neighbourhood, and not by the Hindu population, among whom there are about 300 families of priests, a good many of whom look for their earnings mainly to the gullibility and the religious zeal of the pilgrims. Deoghur is now the head-quarters of a sub division, and has besides the usual public offices a good hospital and a school teaching up to the Entrance standard of the Calcutta University. A Municipal Committee, with an income of about two thousand rupees a year, has charge of the sanitary establishment of the town, and to their credit it must be said that the roads and drains of the place look clean and well taken care of. There is no temple in Bengal, says our author, which can claim a higher sanctity than that of Baidynatha at Deoghur. Its renown is acknowledged by a hundred thousand pilgrims, who resort to it every year, and its antiquity is carried back in some of the Puranas to the second age of the world. The account of the temples, of the priests, and of the antiquarian remains furnished by our author is replete with the liveliest interest.

RENT-BILL MEETING.

DINAGEPORE.

A large and influential meeting of the Zemindars and landholders of this district was held on the 26th August at the Rajbari of Dinagepore, to consider the provisions of the Bengal Tenancy Bill, with the Maharaja of Dinagepore in the chair. Amongsto others there were present Rai Radha Govind, Rao Sahib Baha dur, Babus Buddinath Chowdry of Maldah, Pran Sunker Rai of Jaigunge, Shama Chandra Banerji of Monohali and Gopi Benede Das, agent of Rai Dhunaput Sing Bahadur. The proceedings were commenced by a speech from the chair in appropriate terms and the following Resolutions were carried unanimously.

I. That this meeting regards with alarm the provisions of the Bengal Tenancy Bill as subversive of the vested rights of the landholders under the regulations of the Permanent Settlement.

II. That in the opinion of this meeting the power reserved in Reg. 1. of 1793, in favor of legislation on behalf of the tenants does not justify the present measure as it tends to reduce the importance and affect the interests of Zemindars without the certainty of improving the condition of the actual cultivators.

III. That it is unwise to unsettle the customary and other laws that govern the relations between landlord and tenant without grave necessity and to interfere with the freedom of contract and to deprive the landed class of valuable and ancient rights.

IV. That this meeting views with apprehension that the immediate effects of the Bill, if passed into law, will be to cause endless litigation and friction between the landlords and tenants and to compell them to appear before the Civil Courts and executive authorities at every step of their dealings with each other.

V. That a sub-committee with power to add to their number, be formed in order to raise subscriptions to meet the necessary expenses, to co-operate with the Central Committee of landholders of Bengal and Behar and the British Indian Association ; and to prepare and humbly submit a memorial to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council against the Bill.

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LOCAL.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF LANDHOLDERS OF BENGAL AND BEHAR TO WATCH THE PROGRESS OF THE BENGAL TENANCY BILL, AND TO MAKE REPRESENTATIONS IN CONNECTION THEREWITH.

THE following is an abstract of the proceedings of the Committee since its formation :—

At a general meeting of the British Indian Association held on the 22nd December 1882, the hon'ble Doorga Churn Law moved the appointment of a Central Committee of Landholders of Bengal and Behar to watch the progress of the Bengal Tenancy Bill, and to make representations in connection therewith, consisting of the following gentlemen (some of them subsequently added):—

(The names appeared in our last issue.)

The Central Committee have appointed the following Sub-Committees :—

General Sub-Committee or Executive Committee.—

This Sub-Committee is charged to obtain opinions from landholders in the mofussil upon the Bill, to prepare Memorials regarding the Bill, and to organise and carry out measures for the agitation of the subject in this country as well as in England.

Members of the Sub-Committee.—Dr. Rajendralala Mitra, LL.D., C.I.E., Maharaja Sir Jotindra Mohun Tagore Bahadoor, K. C. S. I., Maharaja Narendra Krishna Bahadoor Baboo Pearymohun Mookerjee, Hon'ble Hurbuns Sahai, Baboo Saligram Sing, Nawab Mir Mahomed A i, Baboos Girja Sunkur Mojoomdar, Jogendrochundra Ghose. Moheshchundra Chowdhry, Parbutti Sunker Roy Chowdhry, and Kessubchandra Acharjya Chowdhry, and Hon'ble Kristodas Pal.

Sub-Committee of Publications.—Dr. Rajendralala Mitra, LL. D., C.I.E., Maharaja Sir Jotindra Mohun Tagore Bahadoor, K.C.S.I., Babus Jogendrachundra Ghose, Pearymohun, Mookerjee, Girja Sunkur Mojoomdar, and Saligram Sing ; and Hon'ble Kristodas Pal.

Sub-Committee of Finance—Dr. Rajendralala Mitra, LL.D., C. I. E., Maharaja Sir Jotendra mohun Tagore K. C. S. I., Maharaja Narendra Krishna Bahadoor, Hon'ble Doorgachurn Law, and Hon'ble Kristodas Pal.

The Central Committee and the General Sub-Committee or Executive Committee have adopted the following measures in furtherance of their work :—

I. The Committee have addressed a circular in both English and Bengali to the Landholders in the mofussil, setting forth certain questions connected with the Bill, and inviting their opinion on the detailed provisions of the Bill.

II. The Committee have purchased 500 copies of the official translation of the Bill, and distributed the same in the districts for opinion.

III. The Committee have received answers to their circular from the following districts :—

Bhagulpore, Shahabad, Monghyr, Dacca, Furreedpore, Jessore, Mymensing, Noakhally, Bankoora, Purnea, Rungpore, Midnapore, Hooghly, 24-Pergunnahs, Nuddea, and Calcutta.

They have referred these answers to the Sub-Committee of Publications for selection and publication.

IV. The Committee have already issued the following publications :—

1. Reprint of Sir Richard Garth's Notes on the Rent Bill.
2. Bengali translation of the same.
3. Speeches of Native Members on the Rent Bill in the Governor-General's Legislative Council.
4. Debate at the last annual meeting of the British Indian Association on the Rent Bill.
5. Bengali translation of the Tenancy Bill.
6. Notes explanatory of the Petition to Parliament by Babu Jogendra Chandra Ghose, a member of the British Indian Association.
7. Notes on the Bengal Tenancy Bill, by the Sub-Committee.
8. Pamphlet on the Rent Law, by Babu Ashutosh Mookerjee, Pleader, High Court.

Two pamphlets are in the Press.

V. The Committee have received promises of co-operation from the Behar Landholders' Association, Bhagulpore Landholders' Association, the East Bengal Landholders' Association, and the Rajshahye Association, which are organising local agitation.

VI. The Committee have received reports of local meetings held in the following districts :—

Bankipore, Buxar, Dacca, Maniekgunge (Dacca), Mozufferpore (2 meetings), Bhagulpore, Rajshahye, Monghyr, Kishnagur, Beerbhoom, Hooghly, and Dinagepore. They expect further meetings in other districts.

VII. The Committee have prepared detailed notes on the Bill, which in order to save time, though not finally settled, they have forwarded to Government for consideration. These notes have been prepared by the Sub-Committee, after continuous sittings for the last three months,

VIII. The Committee have submitted petitions to both Houses of Parliament regarding the Bill. The petition was presented to the House of Lord by Lord Lytton and to the House of Commons by Mr. Stanhope. They are informed that no debate was raised on the petitions, as they were presented when the session was far too advanced. It is expected that there will be a debate upon them on the re-opening of Parliament next year,

IX. The Committee have matured arrangements for an Agency in London, for the purpose of carrying on agitations on the subject in England.

X. The Committee have issued an appeal to landholder for subscriptions, and the amount already subscribed is Rs. 57,018.

KRISTODAS PAL,
Secretary.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.	Rs.	As.	P.
V. N. Tirumalachariar Esquire, Bangalore	20	0	0
Vaman Dajee Oke Esq., Nagpore	14	0	0
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District Engineer, Bhagulpore	2	4	0
T. Anand Row Esq., Hassan	13	4	0
Raja Kristiendro Roy Bahadoor, Bolibar	20	0	0
Babu Bepin Behary Mookerjee, Kandi	5	0	0
,, Womes Chunder Sen, Bagirhat	5	0	0
,, Joteendra Nath Chowdry, Burranagore	13	4	0
,, Sreenath Chatterjee, Chopa	6	10	0
,, Gurupersaud Das, Tezpore	13	4	0
,, Kylash Chunder Chatterjee, Polasdanga	10	0	0
,, Mohesh Chunder Chatterjee, Mozufferpore	13	4	0
,, Ratnamony Gupta, Mymensingh	13	4	0
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,, Issan Chunder Banerjee, Hurdul	10	0	0
,, Womes Chunder Mitra, Moisadol	6	10	0
,, Obenash Chunder Banerjee, Saidpore	5	0	0
,, Jogendra Nath Ghose, Bissenpore	12	0	0
,, Sreenath Roy, Ajmere	6	10	0
,, S. M. Damodor Das, Jhansi	6	10	0
,, Kopleshar Bhattacharjee, Berpotta	5	0	0
,, Jodoonath Bose, Jonardonpore	14	10	0
,, Bhuanial, Khurruckpore	10	0	0
,, Poorno Chunder Mitra, Nattore	13	4	0
,, Mohendra Nath Roy, Samta	15	0	0
,, Pran Krissen Ghose, Chittagong	7	0	0
,, Radhasam Gooin, Ghatal	7	0	0
,, Brojomohun Mitra, Bareilly	13	4	0
,, Bany Madhub Ganguly	6	10	0
,, Aghore Chunder Mookerjee, Hoogly	10	0	0
,, Kallyprosunno Sircar, Gobindpore, Manbhoom	13	4	0
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7.	Bhagulpur to Banka	1,800
8.	Dhaka to Simultola	1,200
9.	Colgong to Barahat	500
10.	Peerpointee to Barahat	200
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12.	Ditto Railway Station to Ganges-ghat	200
13.	Ghoga to Bowsi via Dhoorni	1,400
14.	Bowsee to Banka	250
15.	Bowsee to Jamdaha	500
16.	Banka to Jypur	700
17.	Katoria to Belhur	1,000
18.	Bhagulpur across Dearah to Lutteepur	300
19.	Milkee to Sonbursa Ghat	400
20.	Lutteepore to Mudehpoora	2,800
21.	Almnuger Sonbarsa	1,000
22.	Mudehpoora to Sonbursa	1,200
23.	Soopool to Mudehpoora	1,200
24.	Soopool to Balooa	2,000
25.	Gopalpurghat to Keotgama	2,000
26.	Sookhpur to Kondowlee	2,000
27.	Bongaon to Mohesso	200
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শ্রীমদ্ভাগবত।

একসহস্র মাত্র বিনামূল্যে বিতরিত।

আমি বহু পরিশ্রম সহকারে সটীক শ্রীমদ্ভাগবত বঙ্গানুবাদ সম্বলিত বিগত ১২৮৭ সনে মুদ্রাঙ্কন সমাপন পূর্ব্বক ৪৩ টাকা মূল্যে এক একপ্রস্থ বিক্রয় করিয়াছি, কিন্তু তাহাতে বঙ্গদেশ প্রচলিত সমস্ত টীকা সন্নিবেশিত না হওয়া প্রযুক্ত সম্প্রতি কোন বৈষ্ণব ধর্ম্ম-পরায়ণ স্বাধীন মহারাজ বিশেষের সম্পূর্ণ সাহায্যে তাহাতে শ্রীধর স্বামী, ক্রম সন্দর্ভ, বৈষ্ণবতোষিণী, চক্রবর্ত্তীর টীকা এবং বঙ্গানুবাদ সহ উত্তম কাগজ ও নূতন অক্ষরে পুনঃ প্রকাশে ব্রতী হইয়াছি। অনুমান ১৫০ দেড় শত খণ্ডে পরিসমাপ্ত হইবে, মূল্য দ্বারা ক্রয় করিতে হইলে ৭৫ টাকার ন্যূন এই মহা মূল্যবান্ গ্রন্থ দুষ্প্রাপ্য। গ্রহণেচ্ছুকগণ বিজ্ঞাপন প্রকাশের পর দেড় মাস মধ্যে আপন নাম ও ঠিকানা লিখিয়া প্রতি খণ্ডে ।০ এক আনা হিসাবে ১০ দশ টাকা ডাকমাশুল প্রেরণ করিলে পুস্তক প্রাপ্ত হইবেন, সহস্র খণ্ডের গ্রাহক পূর্ণ হইলে আর কেহই প্রাপ্ত হইবেন না।

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No. 16, Nazir Nazeeboolah's Lane, just thoroughly repaired, near Elliot Road, an airy, desirable Two-storied House, with compound and stabling, and with water and drainage pipes newly fitted, and shall be richly furnished, if required, for the ensuing Exhibition Season. Apply to Benod Behary Mullick, Jorasanko.

সর্ব্ব সাধারণকে জানান যাইতেছে যে পুঁটিয়ার মহারাণী শরৎ সুন্দরী দেবী মহাশয়া। গত বৈশাখের প্রথম দিন হইতে দত্তকপুত্রকে বিষয় ভার অর্পন করিয়া অবসর গ্রহণ করিয়াছেন। সুতরাং তাঁহার নিয়োজিত আমমোক্তারগণের ক্ষমতা রহিত হইয়াছে। অতএব তাঁহার বিষয় ভার ত্যাগের পর ঐ আমমোক্তারগণের কৃত কোন কার্য্যের জন্য তিনি কোন প্রকারে দায়ী নহেন।

অনুমত্যানুসারে
শ্রীশ্রীশচন্দ্র মজুমদার।

DEOGHUR RAILWAY COMPANY LIMITED.

PROCEEDINGS of the First Half-yearly General Meeting of Shareholders of the DEOGHUR RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED, *held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 7, Hastings Street, Calcutta, on Tuesday, the 11th September* 1883.

PRESENT :

E. E. BIGGE, ESQ., *in the Chair.*

F. Barrow, Esq., *by his attorney* J. C. Orr, Esq.
Babu Prosunno Cumar Mukerjee
" N. K. Sircar.
E. E. Bigge, Esq.
T. F. Hamilton, Esq, *by his attorney* E. E. Bigge, Esq.
Babu Kally Dass Auddy.
G. Rae, Esq.
Urban Broughton, Esq
Babu Audyto Nath Roy Chowdhary.
" Behary Lall Ghose.
Dr. C. Planck,
Major J. C. Ross,
R. L. Molloy, Esq.,

By their proxy G. Rae, Esq.

The advertisement calling the Meeting having been read, and the Report of the Managing Agents for the half-year ending 30th June 1883 having been taken as read, it was—

I.—Proposed by Babu P. C. Mookerjee,
Seconded by Babu N. K. Sircar—

"That the Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1882, which were in abeyance, be accepted and passed as correct."

II.—Proposed by F. Barrow, Esq., *by his attorney* J. C. Orr, Esq., Seconded by E. E. Bigge, Esq.—

"That the Managing Agents' Report be received and adopted, and the Accounts as audited for the half-year ending 30th June 1883, be received and passed."

III.—Proposed by F. Barrow, Esq., *by his attorney* J. C. Orr, Esq, Seconded by Babu P. C. Mukerjea—

"Resolved that the proposals made in the Managing Agents's Circular, dated 8th March 1883, as to the guarantee of minimum dividend, be recorded.

IV.—Proposed by T. F. Hamilton, Esq., *by his attorney* E. E. Bigge, Esq, Seconded by George Rae, Esq.

"That out of the sum of Rs. 6,875 available for dividend, the sum of Rs. 5,500 be set apart as a Reserve Fund under Article 78 of the Articles of Association, and be invested in Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes in the name of the Company, and the balance carried forward."

Carried.

V.—Proposed by G. Rae, Esq.,
Seconded by Babu Kally Das Auddy—

"As required in Clause 84 of the Articles of Association, it is recorded that the following sums have been paid and partly charged to this half year :—

Municipal License Tax, 1883-84 ...	Paid Rs. 100 ...	Charged to half-year Rs. 25
Imperial " " 1883-84 ...	" " 200 ...	" " " 120.

With a vote of thanks to the Chair the Meeting separated.

E. E. BIGGE,
Chairman.

To strenghten and preserve your sight use the LUCULENT PEBBLE SPECTACLES to be procured only from LAWRENCE, AND MAYO Opthalmic Opticians, 20, Rampart Row, Bombay.

For the convenience of Mofussil residents who are unable to visit us, we will on application forward a set of TEST GLASSES for self-fitting. Applicants must give a Bombay reference, or forward a deposit of Rs. 10, which will be refunded on the return of the Test Glasses.

FORM E.

ASSESSOR'S DEPARTMENT

Notice under Sections 112, 114, 115, *and* 116 of *Act IV. (B. C.) of* 1876.

NOTICE is hereby given that the measurements and valuations or assessments of the portion of the Town, noted in the margin, have been completed and that the books containing the said measurement, and valuations or assessments can be inspected on any day (Sundays and holidays excepted) at the Office of the Commissioners, No 4 Municipal Office Street, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

Bounded on North by Grey Street, and Marhatta Ditch, East by Marhatta Ditch, South by Beadon Street and West by Chitpore Road (Upper.)

Any person, desiring to appeal against the said measurements and valuations or assessments, must, within fifteen days from this date, deliver at the Office of the Commissioners a notice in writing, stating the grounds of appeal, and also informing the Commissioners whether he intends to appeal under Clause *a* or *b* of Section 114 of Act IV (B. C.) of 1876.

The Commissioners will proceed to hear the appeals under Clause *a* of Section 114. on 28th September 1883.

But no such appeal will be heard by the Commissioners unless the provisions of Section 115 of the said Act have previously been complied with, and unless the appeal is preferred by the person who, at the time the appeal is made, shall be recorded in the Assessment Books, as the owner of the house or land to which the appeal refers, or by the occupier thereof, or by the agent or either of them.

MUNICIPAL OFFICE, MUNICIPAL OFFICE STREET, 10*th September* 1883.

C. W. HOPE,
Acting Secy. to the Corporation of the Town of Cal,.

BIRTH.

A son and heir was born to Maharaj Kumar Ramessur Sing Bahadur, Durbhanga, at 1 A.M. on the 13th September 1883.

TO LET.

A splendid upper-roomed house at Bhubanypore just repaired. The Zoo, the Exhibition Ground and Kalighat are within a few minutes drive. Apply to 2, Balaram Bose's Lane, Bhubanypore.

THE CASE OF MR. BANNERJEE.

The Argument of Counsel on the Petition by Mr. Bannerjee for special leave to appeal and the Judgment of the Privy Council thereon will be found in the *Indian Jurist, in Extenso,* 1st September 1883. Single copy, Rs. 2,

Indian Jurist Office, Madras. J. PEMBERTON, *Agent,*

Mr. ILBERT'S BILL.

The Letter of the Judges of the High Court at Calcutta to the Government of India on Mr. Ilbert's Bill will be found *in Extenso* in the *September* Number of the "*Indian Jurist,*" 1883. Price Rs. 2 per copy for cash.

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Mymensingh, The 18th August 1883. R. WALLNUTT, District Engineer Road Cess Committee.

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15	×	10	×	8½	Rs.	47
18	×	12	×	11	„	55
20	×	14	×	12	„	60
22	×	16	×	14	„	65
24	×	18	×	15	„	75
26	×	19	×	17	„	80
28	×	20	×	18	„	85
30	×	21	×	20	„	90
32	×	22	×	21	„	105
34	×	23	×	23	„	115
36	×	24	×	24	„	125

The above Safes are manufactured to our express order, and are admirably adapted for holding large quantities of Silver. Where extra security is required, we fit round them strong iron bands with hasps and staples for Chubb's Patent Detector Padlocks, the charge for which varies according to size of Safe, as under.

	15,	18,	20,	22,	24,	26,	28,	30,	32,	34,	36 inch
Rs.	15				19			23		26	each.

Capacity of the above Safes for holding Rupees if in Bags containing one thousand each.

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	28,	30.	32.	34,	36	inch.
Rs.	12,000	16,000	19,000	24,000	28,000	

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Connubial Tribulation.
The Poet's Corner.
A Welcome.
What makes a Lady·
Devotion.
Day Dreams·
The Correspondence.
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35	73	8	0	56	0	0	47	12	0	35
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